HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,168—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 8 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	1912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7973	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	.....	.....
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
13th "	ARCADIA	6901	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer, at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For farther Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbo ovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,835	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 6th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiadi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

A STEAMER on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 4th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 705 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 390.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO'S. LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

BEER ! BEER !! BEER !!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or gollen finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	38 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	38 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE CLUB may REQUIRE a NEW CLUB HOUSE, from 1st April, 1905, and invite offers of suitable Buildings and Sites in a central position in the Fort. A long lease would be taken. Proposals should be made to the Undersigned on or before the 9th instant.

By Order of the Committee,
HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May, 1901.

FOR SALE.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE being SURPLUS STOCK.—591 Polished Brass Standards weighted at bottom, with B. C., Key holder for an Electric Lamp, Brass Shade Holder, and white Silk Shade. See General Electric Co. Catalogue F-5612, 702 and 8923, at 6-8-0 each.

2, 33 LAMPS, ARC, Johnston and Phillips "ARK," to run parallel on 100 Volts Circuit, at Rs. 37 each.

Apply to
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Military Works, Roorkee.
OFFERS WILL BE CONSIDERED.

NOTICE.

MR. SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, Architect, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, begs respectfully to state for the information of his numerous Clients and Friends that he is obliged for the purpose of health to take a short trip to Europe intending to return by the middle of August next, and that arrangements have been made by him to continue his business as Architect Civil Engineer, and Fire Insurance Surveyor and Adjuster during his absence, and his Office, No. 71, Markar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, will REMAIN OPEN as usual for BUSINESS.

Bombay, 27th April, 1904.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on Monday, the 25th April, 1904, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1904, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April, 1901, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road on and after the 9th May 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April 1904, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Company, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 9th May, for the ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of the proposed New Exchange and Offices of the Bombay Telephone Co., to be built on Plot No. 33, Hornby Road.

All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Mr. CHARLES F. STEVENS, 2nd Flour, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 3rd May.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, to be forfeited in the event of Tenderer refusing to sign the Contract.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary.
BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers,

Madras, 29th April, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, GALVANIZED IRON FENCE, WIRE CUTTINGS, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Bombay, Parel, 21st April, 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY.

COMBRIDGE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Of the Latest and Best

NOVELS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Months, Three.	Six.	Twelve.
1 Volume at a time,	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 8	Rs. 15.
2 Volumes at a time,	„ 7	„ 13	„ 25.
4 Volumes at a time,	„ 13	„ 24	„ 45.
6 Volumes at a time,	„ 17	„ 32	„ 60.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of the ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, having its Registered Offices, at No. 22 Billiter Street, London, that any one USING their NAME or any IMITATION thereof, or infringing their TRADE MARKS and LABELS (which were advertised in the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette" on the 14th and 16th February, 1903, and in "Capital" on 9th and 16th April, 1903), will be PROSECUTED.

REMFRY & SON,
Solicitors and Patent Agents.

8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 15th April, 1904.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,83,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THIS IS NOT A WAR
THEN
NO USE OF WAITING?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufacturered goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following, articles:—

	Rs.	As
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE...	3	8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE	4	8
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH...	7	8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c. also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do. „		200
1 Do. „		100
20 Prizes „	Rs. 10 each...	200
500 Do. „	„ 5 „ ...	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
128, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as well as when new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 3.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 290 = +5-8
3 do. Reales ..... 397 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-2 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 865 11-16 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 1-4 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 25 1-8 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 54 3-4 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'11 = unchanged
Berlin ..... 20'43 1-4 [= do
New York Demand ..... 4'87 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ „ ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-2 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3-4. A.-M. Steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8 3-4. Value.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 32 1-4 A.-M. Sellers } Quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore 31 1-4 M.-J. Sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 30 3-4. M.-J Done. Easier.

COTTON—
Coffee in New York, 7.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Total sold 1,394,000. Goat skins good demand prime qualities ½d. to 1d. lower. Common qualities 1d. to 1½d. lower.
Sheep skins sale opened to-day good demand.
Sheep skins ½d. to 1d. lower.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000 Spot 7·56 — 6, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-16 — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·27	7·22	7·18
— 6	— 6	— 6
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·93	6·36	6·11
— 6	— 2	— 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan. Feb.
6·05	6·03	6·01
— 1	— 1	— 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports 6,000
Do. last year 15,700
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. do Continent 1,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 13·55 — 10
Futures, month of July ..... 13·47 — 5
Do. do. December ..... 11·19 — 1

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 13 5-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 12·99 — 1
Do. do. Nov. ..... 11·04 + 5
Tone at close: ..... firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 3rd May, 1904:—

Cotton	8,779 bales.
Wheat	69,183 cwts.
Linseed	33,315 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	33,313 „
Gingelyseed	4,062 „
Poppyseed	13,041 „
Groundnuts	151 „
Castorseed	10,276 „
Rice	27,420 „
Myrabolams	2,894 „
Cottonseed (.....	13,845 „
Mowrassed	11 „
Gram	1,311 „
Joowar	8,256 „
Maize	75 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 129
Shanghai 30 do do 178
Japan 30 do do 146
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone Firm
Cash ..... Rs. 98-9
1st Settlement 31st May „ 98-7
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 0
Yellow Gujerat, Ready 5 3 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 5 2 0
Castorseed—Tone dull.
Ready 19 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.
Pissi, 91 per cent.....Rs. 28-8
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27-4
Hard Red .....Rs. 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone steady.

Estimated sales	6,000
Imports sales	1,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·32	7·27	7·23
+5	+5	+5
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·93	6·41	6·16
+5	+5	+5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·10	6·08	6·04
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—This has been another very dull day at Colaba, and the turnover reported is on a very limited scale. The official prices of Dholleras show a decline of Rs. 3 and in other descriptions rates are lower by Re. 1 to 2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	243	229	222	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	250	238	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	238	...	„
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	251	245	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	244	236	„
Jalgaum do, ...	...	245	237	„
Khandwa do. ...	...	252	...	„
Khanganm fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do, do, }	255	248		
Akola do, do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	259	252	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	264	257	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	307	297	...	
Surat (M.G.) ...	306	296	...	
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	268	258	...	
Do. (H.G.) ...	265	255		„
Mutia (M. G.) ...	250	238	...	„
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	272	
Western ...	...	...	260	„
Surat M. G. ...	220	310		„
Dholleras M-G. ...	270	260		do
Do H G ...	267	257		
Compta M G ...	...	...	283	„

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quie
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	5 22-32
The Manchester Market has been.....	quiet
21-2 per cent Consols	90
3 per cent Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	25 1-4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to fall briskly in Sind and the Punjab where barometer if from 1 to 16 below normal. Gradients are unusually steep.

Winds remain practically unchanged in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Aurangabad, Akola, Neemuch, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are:—Maximum from 7° to 10° in excess at Jacobabad, Lahore and Bhavnagar, and the minimum from 8° to 13° at Lahore, Ajmer, Jhansi and Nagpur. The maximum varied from 119° at Jacobabad to 84° at Veraval and the minimum from 87° at Cuddapah to 70° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay, Karwar, Calicut and Colombo.

Rain—A few drops are reported from Bangalore.

Weather.—The depression in the extreme north appears to have grown deeper and moved northeastwards and the weather to the north of Latitude 24° is unsettled and will become more or less cloudy Sea is reported to be rising at Dwarka.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWER—May 1, at Shamrock House, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Mrs H P Bower, of a son.
HAYMES—April 2, at Kohat, the wife of Captain R L Haymes, R A, of a daughter.
JERMYN—April 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut-Colonel T Jermyn, 7th Punjabis, of a son.

DEATH.

WOODHOUSE—April 27, at Rajahmundry, Arthur Cardigo Woodhouse, Deputy Collector, of blood poisoning, resulting from the bite of a tiger.
JOHNSON—April 29, at Saugor, C P, from injuries inflicted by a tiger, 2nd-Lieutenant Theodore Shoring Johnson, 67th Punjabis, eldest son of the Rev J J Johnson, C M S, Benares.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 2-25m., 3-18a. Low water, 3-9m., 9-19a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 2 p. m.
Akbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m.
Meeting of Parsee Writers' Association to express regret at the death of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Bengali School, 5-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 to-day.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,005. Among them the number of new admissions was 393 namely, 110 men 113 women and 140 children. The average daily attendance was 54.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection. 1 Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelius) by Lady Jenkins; 1 Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennettii) by the Commissioner of Police; and one sulphur crested Cokatoo (Cacatua galerita) by Mr. Jijibhoy Merwanjee Jejibhoy.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilmane Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this Steamer.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.—At the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Mahadu Pandu, a Hindu boy, aged ten years. The deceased was found lying dead on the lines soon after the Poona mail passenger train passed the Dadar station yesterday afternoon. He had severe wounds on the head and face and other parts of the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN OCTOGENARIAN DROWNED:—At Matunga, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Hurry Narayan, a malee, aged eighty years. The deceased had not been right in his mind for the last fortnight. On Monday he was missed from his hut at Matunga, and on a search being made his body was found lying in the mud on the bank of a canal near the salt pans. It is believed that he must have been drowned when the tide came in. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.—At the Cathedral last evening an Organ recital by Mr Edgar Faulkner was given supplemented by vocal items by Miss Clara Procter, Miss D Vining, Masters F Vining and F Smith and by Mr G R Johnston. The programme which was enjoyed was as follows:—Anthem "The Lord is my Shepherd" (Faulkner); the Cathedral Choir; Pastorale (Salome) duet "My Song shall be alway thy Mercy". (Mendelssohn), Miss Clara Procetor and Mr. Edgar Faulkner; Prelude and Fugue in G (Mendelssohn); air "Jerusalem" (Mendelssohn); Miss Vining; Larghetto in B flat (Spohr) Mr G R Johnston; air "Angels ever Bright and Fair" (Handel) Masters F Vining and F Smith; Motet "Hear my Prayer" (Mendelssohn) the Cathedral Choir; Voluntary, Grand March in D (Guilmant.) The offertory was in behalf of the Church Choir Fund. There was a good attendance.

PICK-POCKETS CONVICTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Morris charged Luxmun Dhondu and three other Hindus with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 40 in currency notes and cash, the property of Daniel James, an engine driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the 13th April complainant was walking along Abdul Rahman Street, when the first accused pushed him and removed the purse from his coat pocket. He passed the purse to the second accused, who in turn gave it to the third accused. The latter handed it over to the fourth accused, who then passed it on to a fifth man, who ran away with it. On feeling the jerk, complainant turned round and seeing the accused running away had them arrested. The first three accused a limited previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first two men were sentenced to eighteen months', the third to two years', and the fourth to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The first three accused were further ordered to report their place of residence to the police for three years after their release from jail.

A GARRYWALA'S FARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. J. Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, appeared in answer to a summons taken out against him by Ibrahim Javdin, a hack victoria driver, for refusing to pay his legal gharry hire. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Cotton. The complainant's case was that on the 27th ultimo, about 2-30 p.m. a servant of Mr. Cotton took his carriage to his place near the Band Stand. Mr. Cotton and another entered his conveyance and he drove them to a mill at Worli via Mahaluxmi and Haines Road. At the mill he was detained for two hours and a half after which he drove them back to the Bandstand. His legal fare was Rs. 3-12, while Mr. Cotton tendered him Rs. 2-8, which he refused to accept. The defence was that Mr. Cotton drove to the James Greaves Mill at Parel which is about 200 yards from the Mahaluxmi Station. The detention there was for one hour and ten minutes only. According to the scheduled rates the gharrywala was entitled to Rs. 2-8, which was offered to him. His Worship held that the amount offered was legal and dismissed the case.

MIDNIGHT VISITORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Joseph Rodrigues, S. Renold, and Peter Rodrigues, all Mangalorians, with housebreaking by night with intent to cause mischief. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Sobraji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. The circumstances under which the accused were arrested have been reported. Mr. Talyarkhan on behalf of the accused said that they were drunk at the time and had no intention of doing any mischief. The accused were friends of one Mr. Britto, who had a row with the complainant, Mr. Pinto, and they thought it would be for Mr. Britto's benefit if they annoyed Mr. Pinto. That was only a boys' prank. The accused were not of that class of men who commit house breaking with the intent to steal or do any serious injuries to persons. The first two accused were assistants in very respectable European firms, and he (Mr Talyarkhan) would ask the Court to take a very lenient view of the case and let them go with a fine. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the conduct of the accused was not at all respectable. However taking the appeal of Mr. Talyarkhan into consideration he would give them a chance. He sentenced them to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

STORY OF A DIAMOND.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Inspector Power charged Govind Babu Hariprasad a Hindu with cheating Motipana Marwari, a shroff in Dady Sett Agiari Lane in respect of a diamond valued at Rs 2,100. Mr Velinker pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the accused. Mr. Velinker in opening the case for the prosecution said that about a month ago the accused had pledged certain ornaments with the complainant representing himself to be a jeweller. About ten days ago, the complainant showed the diamond to the accused. The latter said there was a flaw in the diamond and he knew a process by which he could remove the flaw. He also added that when the flaw would be removed the value of the diamond would be enhanced considerably. Relying on the representations of the accused, the complainant agreed to take a trial of the process. The accused put the diamond in a black fluid in a bottle and covered the bottle with rubbish. He told the complainant not to touch the bottle for twenty-four hours. After the twenty-four hours had elapsed the accused revisited the complainant. He sent for a quantity of milk and said the milk when poured on the bottle would become yellow if the flaw in the diamond had disappeared; if not, the milk would remain white. The milk, however, did not change colour and the accused saying he would have to wait for some days more before the bottle could be opened, Nothing further was heard of the accused and the complainant informed the police The bottle was opened and the diamoned was not to be found in it. On Tuesday last the complainant saw the accused at Kalbadevi and had him arrested. The diamoned was not yet forthcoming and the case was postponed to enable Mr Power to make further inquiries in the matter.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POLICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Speculating on the point as to who may have been the sinner who supplied the information about the Police Commission's report to the "Times," the "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—Is it owing to some new Marvin in the India Office who has had the audacity to reveal the recommendations? Perhaps yes. Perhaps no. It is easy to assert both ways. It may be that in reality some one connected with the India Office has given out the secrets of the Police Commission to the leading journal. Or it may be that the Government of India directly or indirectly allowed the contents to be known on the other side, with the full connivance of the India Office. And the most remarkable thing in connection with it is this that the publication is almost co-eval with the eve of the departure of Lord Curzon to England? So here are wheels within wheels, and he would be a bold reader of thought who could reveal to us the process which has led to the publication of the Report!

CONGRESS WORK COMMENCED.

It is a good augury, says the "Indu Prakash," that Bombay leaders met on Sunday last to consider what steps should be taken this year to make the Bombay Congress Sessions a success. It is quite in time that they have moved and specially so in regard to the industrial Exhibition to be held along with the Congress. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodardas and Mr. Manmohandas have been entrusted with the entire work of organising the Exhibition, and we must say that there cannot be a better choice of managers for this responsible work; and we dare say that the success of the next Bombay exhibition is guaranteed in the hands of these two influential and active gentlemen of prominence in the mercantile community of Bombay. As regards the next Congress they are thinking this year of sending out representative leaders to different parts of the presidency to collect small funds and to organize public meetings with a view to enlighten the masses on the Congress propaganda. This will be best done by public lectures and by distributing pamphlets in different vernaculars in the distant parts of the presidency. The rest of the work they intend resuming after the summer vacation.

LORD CURZON.

The "Rast Goftar" in noticing Lord Curzon's departure from Bombay, says:—Lord Curzon bade "au revoir" to India yesterday, and to-day he is on the high seas, free from the cares and anxieties of his high office. The Indian press has praised and abused him in turns, and has not unfrequently misrepresented his views and actions. A leading "Bengali" daily has the audacity to assert that Lord Curzon "in his budget speech frankly admitted that he had no sympathy with the political aspiration of our educated countrymen." We took the pains of carefully reading through his lordship's budget speech, but we fail to find any such admission as is attributed to his lordship. Such a misrepresentation is likely to prejudice the minds of the younger generation against Lord Curzon and his administration, and this is the way that current history is written by the Indian press. With the exception of the Official Secrets Act, for the passing of which there was absolutely no necessity, and the Universities Act, which is after all not so bad as it has been made out to be by the Indian press, nor so good and beneficial as it has been represented to be by the Government, Lord Curzon's administration may well be described to be a great success from end to end. A more masterful and resourceful ruler has never occupied the Viceregal throne.

The Voice of India" states:—After more than five years of strenuous activity Lord Curzon lays down his office for a short while for the recruitment of his health and a renewal of that energy with which during the last quinquennium he has attacked so many problems of administrative policy and detail, great and small—famine administration and plague policy, frontier policy and soldiers outrages agriculture and indebtedness and archæological preservation, higher education and agricultural research relation with Native Chiefs and the utilisation of the aristocracy for national purposes, report-writing and clerks grievances, the comfort of railway passengers and the interests of tea-growers and sugar-manufacturers appointment of military expenditure and the protection of official secrets the reduction of taxation and the checkmating of Russia. The highest commendation of this administration has come from his Majesty who has endorsed it. The poor people benefited by the reduction of taxation have blessed it. The irrigation policy and railway among other problems demand that Lord Curzon should resume it. His Excellency bids us to-day a literal Indian farewell, which consists in saying "Let me go and return." We respond after the Indian style; God bless you!

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," on the other hand, says Lord Curzon was a brilliant failure. Our contemporary remarks:—Lord Curzon left these shores yesterday midst the customary official pomp and pageantry, but whether he will return to complete the remainder of the work he has left unfinished is more than we can tell. The greatest difference of opinion prevails among the political quidnuncs. Some are positive that he is sure to return while others are equally positive the other way. But whether his Lordship returns or does not return, it will now make no difference in the popular verdict as to the character of his five years administration as a whole. That verdict it is superfluous to say, is decidedly unfavourable. Whether Lord Curzon is or is not conscious of this verdict, it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that he will go down in history as the most reactionary, and therefore the least popular of all the Viceroys that have gone before him There is not a single act of his which could be pointed out as having been conceived in the permanent good of the people. Goody goody in small matters he has proved to be the very reverse of it in matters of the most vital importance to the people at large. His domestic policy is one long series of futile efforts by means of packed Commissions to institute administrative reforms which are destined to be mere illusory makeshifts. The chief pivot of the policy was to set back the hand of the dial of Indian progress all along the line and to repress by his imperious will all legitimate ambition of the advancing Indian community.

THE ALEXANDRA N. G. GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of this Institution was held yesterday afternoon at the Albert Hall of the Institution Mr. C M Cursetji presiding.

The annual statement of income and expenditure showed that the school fees had increased by Rs. 324. The decrease in rent was an apparent one as rent for one month (Rs 150) remained unrecovered when the year closed. There was a very insignificant increase of Rs. 53 in interest. The donations amounted to Rs. 910 showing an increase of Rs. 510; of these Rs. 250 were for investment and Rs. 660 for general expenses. The Joint Schools Committee's Grant was less than half the former year's amount This decrease was owing to the fewer number of students admitted in the primary division. The total income for the year was Rs. 9,979-11-7, showing an increase of Rs 500 as compared with the previous year. The total expenditure showed an increase of nearly Rs. 457. The result was that the expenditure during the past year exceeded the available income by Rs. 226-4-11. In last year's report mention was made of the desire of the Directors to found a scholarship in commemoration of the Coronation of our Queen-Empress Alexandra, but the amount collected (Rs350) was so small, that the idea of founding a scholarship has had to be abandoned and with the consent of the Directors a sum of Rs. 500 (made up of the above sum plus a further donation of Rs. 50 from Mr C M Cursetjee and Rs 93-8-0 from the school funds) had been set apart to form the Queen Empress Alexandra Coronation Memorial Fund Its income would be used towards general expenses.

The audited statement of accounts was passed and the following ladies were elected and requested to act as visitors:—Mrs. Aston, Mrs. Dyson, Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs C. M. Cursetjee, Miss Dinsha, E. Wacha, and Miss Dhunbhai J. Banajee. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, Secretary and the ladies and gentlemen who had rendered valuable services in the management and supervision of the institution, and the proceedings terminated

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next all terminating at Hog Island.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand Scratch yacht to leave about 3-15 p.m. Course No. 17, distance, 10-6 miles.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand Scratch yacht to leave about 2-50 p.m. Course No. 17, distance. 10-3 miles.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race to start at 3-20 p.m. Course, No. 16 distance 6 9 miles

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey presiding. There were also present Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr H G Gell, Mr. Sassoon J David, Sir Bhrichandra Krishna, Dr A G Virgas, Dr K E Dadachanjee, Dr Dinshaw B Master Dr N N Katrak, and Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Mr W L Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr M N Wadia, the secretary, were also present.

PROJECT OF CHAWLS FOR MILLHANDS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ld:—"In 1897 our late Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr N N Wadia, C I E, started a project of building sanitary chawls for workmen employed at the mills under his control and accordingly chawls were erected according to his plans and designs at our Bombay Dyeworks, Textile Mills as well as at the Maneckjee Petit Mills. As you are aware 1897 was the first year of plague in Bombay, and it was with a view of checking the spread of this disease and providing sanitary dwellings for workmen that these chawls were put up by the various companies above mentioned. We understand that it is the wish of the Municipality as well as of the Bombay Improvement Trust to encourage, as far as lies in their power, the building of such chawls so that overcrowding may be prevented in the city, and generally that the health of the city may be improved and we are sure from what we know of the Corporation as a body, that they will do what lies in their power to encourage such chawls being put up. We therefore beg to bring the following matter to your notice, feeling that the members of the Standing Committee will view the matter from a sanitary point of view, and decide once for all at what rate water tax should be charged for chawls which are put up by the various mills for their workpeople. We believe that in the Mahim district no chawls have been metered except the chawls at the Bombay Dyeworks, and up to last year we were paying, to the Municipality, water tax for these chawls at the usual assessment rate of 4 per cent. on the nett rental value. We understand that in March 1903 the Water Engineer fixed a meter for these chawls, and and the other day we were presented with a bill for Rs. 337-13-8 for water consumed in these chawls during the six months ending September 1903. Estimated at 4 per cent for the year on the nett rental value of Rs. 2,080, the amount payable would have been Rs. 83-3-2 for one year or Rs. 41-9-7 for the six months: The above figure of Rs. 337-13-8 for the half-year comes to something like 32 per cent on the rental value. We are sure the members of the Standing Committee will agree with us that if this system of charging by meter for water supplied to chawls put by millowners is to be adhered to, no Millowner is likely to put up such chawls because the rent recovered will be so unremunerative as to deter millowners from investing their money for such a purpose. We understand from the letter we have received from the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, dated 25th March that the reason why the Dyeworks are charged according to meter is because their chawls are more than 500 feet distant from the Municipal water main. We do not see why this distance should make any difference in the system of levying water charges. It is not the fault of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, that there is no municipal main within 500 feet of the chawls. The Company itself has undergone a large expenditure in laying a separate main for these chawls, and as long as no leakage is proved, we hope that you will agree with us that there should be no difference made in the system of charging Mills for water supplied to the chawls erected for their workpeople, that is to say that all should be charged on the rental basis. We therefore request you, gentlemen to consider this representation of ours and give it a favourable consideration on broad economical lines, and looking to the future welfare of the city. We trust you will do all you can to revise the system of charging the water tax in this particular instance, and thereby encourage Millowners to provide sanitary quarters for their Mill hands."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITY IN MARKET STALLS

The Committee considered the following letter to the Corporation from Mr. Mohamed Sulleman:—"In the Crawford Market, stalls Nos. 177 and 178 were put up for auction. I was one of the bidders and my bid was the highest, and in my bid I agreed to pay Rs. 100 as rent for three months for one stall. No. 178. I went five times to pay the rent to the Superintendent of Markets, but it was not received and ultimately I was informed that it was given to another person at a lesser rental, I was also prepared to pay my rent in advance. In face of my bid of Rs 100 and my willingness to pay in advance, I cannot understand why that stall was not hired to me. The stall, No. 177 was also put up for auction and was purchased by one Ally Hajee for Rs 125 (for three months). He was the highest bidder, and I am informed that that stall is also rented out at a low rent notwithstanding his bid. I therefore request you, gentlemen, to inquire into the matter."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that it be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

INDIA: SAFE AND HAPPY.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE, Private Secretary to Lord Curzon, in a readable article in the "National Review" laments that the British public takes so little interest in India. He might have rejoiced that it takes very much more than it did and that, year by year, it is advancing nearer to the kindly and abiding interest which he desires. But he is under the impression that save when there is a war on our Indian frontier, or when a famine within our borders moves the great slow heart of England, the vast dependency seems to be forgotten. As a matter of fact we could sympathise with Sir Walter had he also rejoiced in this, for when England does begin to interfere in Indian affairs, it generally stultifies itself and makes things very uncomfortable for those responsible for her government. If India were within sufficiently easy distance for a Saturday to Monday trip, things might be different and the English people might come to realise that "the overlord in India is always first Emperor in Christendom"—except of course when he has the misfortune to be overshadowed by his Private Secretary. In this case, his Excellency is not overshadowed; Sir Walter Lawrence is a very faithful henchman, content to serve his Excellency and to quote him freely in support of his own arguments concerning "India's Dual Problem," the style and title of his paper, making much of the points of which we have made so little—the Five Years and Twelve Tasks. The Private Secretary puts the whole of the tasks of both the original and supplementary lists into very small compass. The aim and object of every Viceroy should be to keep India at once safe and happy. That is the dual problem of which Sir Walter Lawrence writes, and we suppose that he would argue that Lord Curzon has succeeded in solving the problem. As an official—the official in most intimate relationship with the Viceroy—it is doubtless his firm conviction that the problem has been satisfactorily solved. But the man who is nearest to the head of the Government is furthest away from the mass of the people and where is the man who will say that the people of India are happier to-day than they were ten or even twenty years ago?

The Private Secretary is of opinion that discontent is just now at its minimum, but he will not deny that to-day's smile may be to-morrow's scowl and the slightest interference with the social or religious institutions of the country may at any time cause a conflagration. Those who know India best, Sir Walter reminds his readers, always decline to prophesy the future, and those who understand the Indians best invariably say that their experience and study of Indian character always leave them baffled and conscious of the little that they have learnt. They are indeed an inscrutable people, but there are certain broad characteristics which can be safely predicated of all Orientals—two particularly: the warship of force and the extraordinary power of waiting. While our administration is based on unquestioned power and force we shall enjoy the respect and loyal acquiescence of the Indian people. That he fully believes and we agree with him. But we are not so completely in agreement with him, when he says that at the present time the omens are good and all classes of the community have shewn unmistakable signs of love and loyalty for the late Queen and of attachment to their new King-Emperor. All classes! If by "all classes" the writer means the educated classes, and the commercial classes, the professional classes or official classes there might be less room to cavil. But we doubt if five per cent of the entire population of India know anything either of her late or his present Majesty. The Sirkar they know; the Collector they know, and the Governor they have heard of. But beyond these, their ideas are as vague as they are of other gods than their own. Sir Walter Lawrence does not realise this; but he knows enough of the native to warn his British readers that what he calls "the attachment and love for a personal ruler" must not be mistaken for permanent devotion and adherence to a system of Government; that the Indian is not yet in a stage where he can understand systems; that though he is a firm believer in personal rule and loyalty to the person, he would not raise a finger to help any system of Government in the world. He might as truthfully have added: "nor any foreign ruler except to serve a temporary end."

It is useless to tell us again that no man is a hero to his valet. Sir Walter Lawrence proves that he may be. He first credits him with energy. He tells us that Lord Curzon's public utterances differ from those of his predecessors by the frank and engaging manner in which he takes the Indians into his confidence. This is unfair to his predecessors and perfectly gratuitous. He credits the absentee Viceroy with personal conditions which have influences in their best and highest form for prudent progress and cautious conservatism. Space does not allow even a brief description of the vitalising effect of Lord Curzon's visits to plague and famine centres; nor of the personal hold which he quickly gained over the Indian princes and people. Over the Indian Princes! It would have been more prudent to omit all reference to Lord Curzon's influence with the Indians rulers. Sir Walter has evidently only met them on State occasions when they have been all "nods and becks and wreathed smiles." And he quotes quite seriously the exclamation of the Bombay Corporation—in the address which the Viceroy acknowledged rather than replied to—that in the short period of two years he had won their hearts, captured their imaginations and extorted the respect and admiration of the whole country. Then he claims credit for Lord Curzon in having settled the problem of the Frontier Province which had "baffled successive Governments for twenty-five years." Sir Walter suddenly experiences a pang and we find him apologetic. "This somewhat dry recital of subjects is not given as a chronicle of Lord Curzon's zeal, but is presented to the reader in order that he may realise how much there is to be done in India, all necessary and most of it urgent." We are glad that is the object of his long contribution, for after dismissing the idea that the writer had really meant to discuss the Dual Problem, we were inclined to believe his whole and sole intention was to laud and magnify the name of George Nathaniel Curzon and extol his wonderful works among the children of India. Sir Walter of course, would not admit this, though he assures us that the feeling of solidarity in India is growing, that Lord Curzon's inspiring personality gave it a great impulse. Not a reader but will endorse one of his closing sentences. "To know India is to sympathise with her and to admire the gentle patience and innate nobility of the millions who claim with us a common Emperor." There is indeed cause to sympathise with her and to admire her gentle patience.

EARL CREWE, THE rumour which associates the name of Earl Crewe with the Viceroyalty of India is not unlikely to prove correct, should the Liberal Party gain office before the date when Lord Curzon should return. After a Governor-General of "tireless energy," a Viceroy of the type of Lord Crewe is one that the country would be inclined to accept with some considerable feeling of thankfulness. He would not come to the East with any sense of his own superior knowledge on all things Indian and Oriental. During his regime the country and its people would in all probability be given a period of much needed recuperation from the fitful fever of programmes and pomps. The most drastic reforms that the Earl of Crewe might be expected to introduce would probably be concerned with horse-racing. There seems to be ample room for the energies of a reformer on the Indian Turf, and the services of a Viceroy whose qualifications include a stewardship of the Jockey Club would, without doubt, be highly valued by the Indian racing authorities. Earl Crewe is the son of a clever father, the first Lord Houghton, who was much more famous as Mr. Monckton Milnes, man of letters and representative of Pontefract in Parliament for twenty-six years. For one year the son of Monckton Milnes was Private Secretary to the late Earl Granville during the ministry of Mr. Gladstone. In 1885 he succeeded his father in the Peerage and as Lord Houghton was first a Lord-in-waiting to the late Queen Victoria, and then in 1892 Mr. Gladstone appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was acknowledged that Lord Houghton was sent to Ireland as an "emergency Viceroy" and it was said at the time as justification of the choice that Mr. Gladstone had, with great felicity, chosen to govern a romantic and imaginative race, one of the most picturesque young men in the House of Lords. It is not related, however, that it was to this Viceroy of Ireland that Mr. Gladstone, when questioned regarding the duties of the Lord Lieutenant, replied: "Look pleasant and kiss the ladies." But it is not unlikely that the latter duty was fully appreciated in the selection of a picturesque young man for the Office. Osculation is, however, no essential part of viceregal functions in India. If it were, Earl Crewe might well claim to have strong qualifications for the post of Governor-General, for, albeit it is nearly ten years since he relinquished office in Ireland, he is now only forty-six years of age. On his retirement from the Viceregal Court at Dublin he was created first Earl of Crewe. Since then the Liberal Party have been condemned to remain out of office, and it is probably not entirely Earl Crewe's fault that the most notable event of his career during the last nine years was his marriage in 1899 with Lady Peggy Primrose, the daughter of Lord Rosebery. Earl Crewe possesses three country residences in Crewe Hall, Fryston Hall, and Bawtry Hall, besides his residence in London.

A NEW ROUTE TO LAKE CHAD. THE area around Lake Chad, which has recently been the scene of several British expeditions, has a considerable future before it, and anything that can be done to improve its communications with the outside world will receive the heartiest commendation from all who take an interest in the extension and development of British influence in that part of Africa. Recently a French explorer, Captain Lenfant, has made a discovery that should have an important bearing on the future of this part of the country, He has successfully navigated the Niger, and has followed its course from the Atlantic to the lake from which the river issues, and has thus revealed the possibility of a new and much improved route to the fertile country which is now the home of a successful and thriving British colony. His undertaking arose out of the very slightest of indications that the river was navigable. He was told by natives who arrived at the coast in canoes that they had come from "a stream which had no banks." This suggested to him the possibility that they had made their way from Lake Chad, and he immediately conceived the idea of an expedition to that lake by way of the river Niger. He set out in a forty foot steel boat, which could be taken to pieces and each of its forty parts necessitated two coolies for its conveyance. His adventures during the journey were even more interesting than is usual upon such an expedition. Between Lake Trene and Bifara, a tornado struck the party and nearly proved fatal to the expedition. The tribes of this region were also very threatheing, but by a passive and tactful attitude, the captain was able to steer his project safely through all danger of this kind. The first serious impediment was a high cataract which occurred above Bifara, where the river ran through a maze of rocks 500 feet in height. This seemed likely to result in an entire stoppage of the expedition. The natives of the neighbourhood refused to assist the explorer, but he made prisoners of their chiefs and this bold move resulted in his obtaining five hundred men and he was thus able to surmount the obstacle. Whilst camping near Lake Tuburi the banks overflowed and all his baggage, clothing, and goods were enveloped in oozy slime. Rats found refuge in his boots, vermin hid in his clothes, and for a time the party were in a sorry plight. This difficulty however was also negociated, notwithstanding fevers, and other sickness, and after a journey through long grass in which it was impossible to discover the river they at length came upon the first of a series of lakes and the rest of the journey was simple. Capt. Lenfant is enthusiastic in respect of the fertility and prospects of the British territory. Cotton and rubber grow there in abundance, and the colony, he thinks, should prove a rich asset. Of the German territory, he has but a poor opinion and seems to think that it is of little value. He believes that the Niger may be made navigable, but before that can be done, a lot of labour must be expended on the waterway, and the impassable tract which is so overgrown with grasses and reeds will have to be cleared. The geographical value of Captain Lenfant's achievement is very considerable; but should it eventually result in the establishment of a route upon the Niger, its commercial importance will be very great.

NEWS from Kabul shows that the Amir had one finger of his left hand severely lacerated by the bursting of his gun. This was the main reason for his asking for surgical assistance from India, as the other injuries to his hand were comparatively slight.

THE death has already been reported of Second-Lieutenant T. S. Johnson, 67th Punjabis, at Jubbulpur. It appears that Lieutenant Johnson was shooting forty miles from Saugor on the 20th April, and wounded and followed up a tigress, which charged him. He again fired, but the animal had sufficient strength to close and maul him, but was killed by the Punjabi Musalman orderly. Second-Lieutenant Johnson was taken into Saugor on the evening of the 21st April, but died from his wounds on the 29th.

AMBIDEXTERITY is the latest craze, and the benefit of being able to use both hands is being dinned into our ears. Most people are clumsy enough as it is, and it is difficult to see what advantage would be gained by making them equally awkward with both hands.—"Vanity Fair."

THE "Manchester Guardian" tells of a witty son who telegraphed to his parents on their golden wedding day: "Is marriage a failure?" The old couple laid their heads together over the reply-paid form, and presently made answer: "No, but its results sometimes are."

WHILST cycling down Barn Hill, a steep decline at Stamford, a Dr. Lander lost control of his machine and ran full tilt into a horse and cart. The wheels of the vehicle went over his legs, and the horse fell and kicked him in the head, causing shocking injuries from which death resulted early next morning. Mrs. Lander was cycling with her husband, and witnessed the accident. The doctor was formerly a resident of Nottingham.

BETTY, the young Roscius who took the English stage by storm a century ago, is excelled in precocity by a little girl of twelve, called the Countess of Champmoynal, who made her first public appearance in Antwerp recently. Three short plays written by the youthful genius were produced, and she herself played the leading parts in all three. Her acting, says the "Express" correspondent, was marvellous in a child so young. Though she took the part of grown-up people, her youthfulness was not noticeable, and one could hardly believe that the impersonator was a child of twelve.

AN interesting discovery of supposed remains of Roman or Anglo-Saxon warriors has been made at Mitcham. While excavating in a field off Morden Road, a group of seven skeletons, with spearheads near, was found, and, after further exploration close at hand, three more skeletons, in a fairly good state of preservation, were unearthed. The latter were reclining in separate graves, and they appear to have been chieftains or officers of superior rank, who were buried with some ceremony in their martial attire. The remains are those of exceptionally tall men. The teeth are in good condition.

AN extraordinary duel has just been fought in Paris between two youths named Maltier and Lamort. The arrangement was that Maltier was to stand with a drawn sword, while Lamort, 100 yards away and armed with a knife, mounted his bicycle. At the word the latter was to ride at his best speed at his adversary. The combat took place in the Rue de la Convention, and Lamor rode at break-neck speed and succeeded in knocking down his opponent, but at the same time fell himself. The swordsman received a serious cut on the head from a pedal, while the cyclist is suffering from two severe cuts from the sword. Both are now lying in the prison infirmary.

THE American papers make great fun of the protests of Mrs. Margaret Pierce and Mrs. Hoffman against mixed bathing. It is pointed out that Ocean Grove, where Mrs. Hoffman was so shocked, is the headquarters of the Methodist clergy and their families, and visitors there are subjected to Puritanical regulations. There is a special police force, whose duty it is to patrol the beach constantly and keep a watchful eye on the behaviour of the bathers, with instructions to evict from the beach all loungers after 8 p.m. every night. Signs are posted everywhere threatening with penalties the slightest breach of conduct, even including smoking on the beach on Sunday. According to one editorial, Mrs. Pierce's knowledge of American bathing is described as limited, and reference is made to the "scandalous custom" in England of men bathing in a semi-nude state within sight of the crowds on the beach. No such thing is allowed in the United States.

THE "St. James's Gazette" remarks:—Mr. Stead has found his way to the Transvaal after all, and has lost no time in justifying the wisdom of Lord Milner in withdrawing official countenance from his mission. The cable spares us a detailed report of the speech which he delivered on Monday night to a gathering of Dutch, but from the brief summary which has been sent home it is easy to see that he is laying himself out to do as much political damage as mere rhetoric can effect. He is reported to have roused his hearers to the last pitch of enthusiasm by declaring that South Africa, like Australia, could have her own flag. When Mr. Stead treats us to this kind of balderdash at home, we are accustomed rightly or wrongly, to classify it with the rest of the rubbish about "Brother Boer." But in South Africa it is a very different matter. There Mr. Stead is, unhappily, dealing with inflammable material, as the reception of "C.B.'s" untimely suggestions and the eagerness with which the advent of the "little-Englanders" to power is awaited, have shown only too clearly. And when it comes to direct incitement, such as Mr. Stead has given, to "severing the Imperial connection," it seems a matter for regret that even stronger measures were not taken with him. Freedom of speech can be overdone. It is one thing to make free speech the safety-valve of indigenous discontent. It is another to import irresponsible agitators of Mr. Stead's kidney.

THE MASHONA MENACE.

[BY AN OLD RHODESIAN.]

THE report that the Mashonas in the Inyanga district are resenting the collection of the hut-tax ought not to be treated lightly. Inyanga is not exactly between Umtali and Salisbury, but considerably to the north of the main road and the railway. The inhabitants of that district did not rebel in 1896, because they were practically left to themselves by the Chartered Company's officials. The country is mountainous and the scenery magnificent. Almost anything will grow in the valleys, and the highlands give excellent pasturage for sheep and the better classes of goats.

In 1896 Mr. Rhodes took up several large farms in the district, and there can be no doubt that when agricultural prosperity comes to Rhodesia, the Inyanga country, well watered as it is, with a wholesome climate and a productive soil, will be a small California. There is no fever in the district, and the horses are not affected with fly. It is free from most of the plagues that afflict South African agriculture.

REASONS FOR DISCONTENT.

It has been found necessary to send a force of sixty British South African police—not Cape police, as has been reported—into the district to assist in the collection of hut-taxes. Formerly the hut-tax was ten shillings a hut. The arrangement has lately been altered, and a poll-tax is levied from every Kaffir over the age of sixteen, amounting to £2 a year. In addition, a tax of £2 is levied annually on every Kaffir's wife except the first. These taxes scarcely meet the Mashona's idea of propriety. He regards his wife simply as the animal who tills his mealie-patch, and his children as guardians of sheep and goats. It is almost inconceivable that he should be expected to work after he has reached manhood. In 1896 I asked several Mashonas if they did not prefer the safety guaranteed by a British Government to the constant danger which the Matabele threatened. The answer was a pronounced negative. They complained that the British Government made them work, whereas the Matabele only raided their kraals once every three or four years, killing a few men and carrying off a few women.

THE MASHONA RACE.

My theory is that the Mashonas are the degenerate descendants of an ancient and highly civilised races Tanganyika is a Mashona word, and means the end of the world. Another singular fact is that you find among them both men and women who might have sat as models for the face of the Sphinx. How does that come about? Was the Sphinx sculptured by men to whom the Mashona type was familiar? When one looks at a Mashona who has this sphinx-like face the effect is that of an everlasting negative: absolute regularity of feature and complete absence of expression. Another singular characteristic of the race is its retention of the matriarchal system, not in ordinary life but in religious matters. No South African race is in completer obedience to the witch-doctors, but the witch-doctors are supposed to obtain their power by marriage with the daughters of witches. Their craft descends in the female line. These witch-doctors are certainly very clever. They have garments which remind one of masonic vestures, and they hold curious and unintelligible services and sacrifices in the caves which are so common among the ironstone kopjes with which Mashonaland abounds. I am thoroughly convinced that the cave-drawings and pictures are Egyptian in origin. They differ considerably in style and draughtsmanship from the ordinary Bushman drawings. The are better executed and more obscene. I remember going with a native commissioner to one of the caves in which these drawings are to be found. Some ceremony was forward. A witch-doctor sat in the midst of a semi-circle of frightened Kaffirs. The animals depicted on the walls of the cave were making their natural sounds, or so it seemed, and my companion and I sat at one end of the semi-circle in a mood of utter wonder. It was long before he pointed to the witch-doctor's stomach, and then we saw that we were listening to a ventriloquial entertainment. These witch-doctors are adepts at legerdemain, and certainly know something of herbal medicine. The people are not idolaters in the ordinary sense of the word. They worship a Mandoro, or lion spirit, a great snake who haunts the rivers and the water kelpie who lies in deep pools and whirlpools. The kelpie is quite distinct from the water-snake. I fancy, but am not quite sure, that they have totemistic beliefs. Anyhow one of my Mashona boys once refused to shoot at a tsesabe, on the ground, as far as I could make out, that it was a distant relation of his own. A tsesabe is a sort of buck.

A VICIOUS NATION.

It is generally assumed that the Mashonas are a quiet, pastoral, people, and so they are to a certain extent. But their vices are the vices of the decadence. You may read of them in one section of the Greek anthology and in the "Anthologia Latina." The Jesuit fathers at Chishawasha—God-fearing and hard-working men who certainly magnified the office of the Christian missionary—spoke to me of them as apt pupils, merry creatures, loyal to those they love, but utterly given over to offences of which they could not be made to understand the impropriety, the vices that readers of history expect from a civilised race in the day of its decay. They neglect their wives to such an extent that the women are immoral, but only immoral within the tribe. A great deal was written in the time of the last rebellion about the relations between white men and black women which was utter untruth, If a Mashona woman is even suspected of tenderness towards a white man, a Matabele, a Maholi, a Shangaan, a Zulu, or a Zambesi boy, her punishment is prompt and terrible. She is forced to climb one of the ironstone kopjes by a ladder. These kopjes are composed of boulders piled one on another like oranges in a fruit dish. There the woman is left. She has her choice between suicide and death from thirst and sun. This sense of tribal exclusiveness is so strong that when a Mashona girl sees a man who is not of the Mashona race she runs, and nothing can be swifter than her flight. The women one sees in the towns are either Shangaans, Zambesi women, or Maholis—the offspring of Matabele fathers and captured Mashona women.

METHODS OF WARFARE.

The Mashonas fight like the Boers. They occupy caves and crevices on the kopjes, and will lie silent while their kraal is being burned, but when the enemy retires they fire on him. I remember being present at the capture of a kraal in 189-. We burned the huts and all the grain we could find, but without having found a single Mashona. As we retired we were volleyed heavily. I remember, too, passing through a defile. Had the Mashonas been many strength, and had they desired to defend the passage, they could easily have done so. On our return we had to pass through quite a heavy fire. The tyranny of the witch-doctors saved many an Englishman's life in 1896. The native police had taught their fellow-rebels how to shoot, and the witch-doctors grew jealous of their influence. Therefore they told the natives that if they raised the sights on their rifles to the highest possible point their deities would strengthen the velocity of their bullets. The consequence was that we were often pelted at 200 yards by rifles sighted for at least 1,500. All the same many a good man lost his life by attempting to go into a cave, forgetting that he was in the light and the native secluded in darkness. The Mashonas are shockingly cruel. I try not to remember what I saw of white men and of Zambesi boys and women who had been slain with knobkerries. They keep their own counsel to the last minute, and then make their treacherous attack on the defenceless. In 1896 there was an English lady alone on a farm near Salisbury. She thrashed her Zulu boy for some offence but he knew that he was justly punished. In the middle of the night he awoke her and told her that the Mashonas were up. She dressed and they hid on a neighbouring kopje. The Mashonas came, murdered all the servants, and burned the house. Then the Zulu took her into Salisbury, carrying her when she grew tired. There were other incidents that can scarcely be told in print. When a force goes out to fight the Mashonas, the work is always difficult, for the Mashonas ambuscade themselves in caves and hollows and fire at long range.

JAPS' TRIBUTE TO THE FOE.

FOUGHT BRAVELY TO THE LAST.

SEALING OF PORT ARTHUR.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT REPORTED.

NIUCHWANG CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

An official despatch from Tokio says that the Russians fought bravely to the last during the pursuit on the 1st, and added 300 to the Japanese losses.

The prisoners, who number thirty officers and 300 men, state that General Kashtalinsky and several commanders of regiments were killed and many superior officers killed and wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" dated London the 3rd instant, states :—

The official Japanese report of the Yalu fighting says 30 Russian officers and 300 men are prisoners.

General Kuropatkin is marching to Fenghuang-cheng with 20,000 men.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay sends us the following telegram which was received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

General Kuroki's report :—On the afternoon of the 1st inst, the enemy offered stubborn resistance to our pursuit, adding 300 to our casualties. The enemy fought bravely to the last.

Finally two companies of their artillery, losing the majority of men and horses, surrendered, raising the white flag.

Officers taken prisoners asserted that Division General Kashitarinsky, the Commanders of the 11th and 19th Infantry regiments and the artillery battalion sharpshooters were killed, and many other superior officers were also killed and wounded.

Many refugees subsequently returned and surrendered.

The total number of prisoners : Officers 30, Sub-officers and men 300.

The detail of losses is under investigation.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

A special cable from the "Pioneers" correspondent dated London the 3rd May says that the "Times" expert describes the Russian defeat on the Yalu as damaging to the reputation of General Kuropatkin and suggests that the consequences will be far reaching.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent says that the Japanese success has evoked widespread admiration, while the same paper's correspondent at Vienna says that the Japanese have astounded Austria-Hungary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, MAY, 3.

It is generally believed that the Japanese will utilize the favourable impression produced by their victory on the Yalu to issue an external loan about which there are strong rumours in London and Paris this afternoon.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the greatest demonstration that has taken place since the war began took place to-night.

Thousands paraded the streets celebrating the victory on the Yalu and the city was everywhere profusely beflagged.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Russian gunners destroyed the breeches of their guns before surrendering them.

Telegrams from Port Arthur received at St. Petersburg describe a fresh Japanese attempt to block the harbour last evening, and assert that eight hulks were sunk, two Japanese torpedo boats being badly damaged during the operation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, wiring under date 3rd May, says :—St. Petersburg reports state that eight Japanese fireships and two torpedo-boats have been sunk by the Russian guns, while attempting to block Port Arthur.

The same correspondent cables :—

There has been heavy fighting at Gensan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

A "Daily Chronicle" despatch from Chefoo states that the Japanese landed troops at Yinkow on Sunday and attacked and took Niuchwang on Monday evening.

The Russians retreated to protect the Railways.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin describing the battle of the Yalu refers to the extraordinary vigour of the Japanese Artillery attack.

The Russian losses were very great but are not yet exactly known.

The Eleventh Regiment lost three Colonels, and the Twelfth Regiment, nine Company Commanders.

There are eight hundred wounded in hospital at Teng-wang-cheng.

Twenty eight guns were abandoned, the majority of the men and horses being killed.

According to participants in the battle, at least three to four thousand were killed.

No news of the fighting on the Yalu was published at St. Petersburg till late on Tuesday night when despatches from General Kuropatkin were issued.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Negotiations are approaching conclusion with several financial houses in London for the issue of Japanese loan of a five millions sterling at £93. The rate of interest is six per cent. The security to be the first charge on the customs.

BRITISH MAILS OVER-HAULED.

P. & O. Boat Stopped By Russians.

LONDON MAY. 4.

Reuter wires from Port Said that the Russian gunboat Krabri fired a blank charge and stopped the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Osiris nine hours off Brindisi and after two hours' detention in which the mails were sorted the Russians demanded the Japanese mail but the latter was not touched, being at the bottom.

LATER.

The Russian warship after examining the mails allowed the Osiris to proceed.

JAPAN'S PLANS SOLD BY A TRAITOR.

A LOYAL WOMAN SAVES THE COUNTRY.

Mr. W. H. Donald, the special correspondent of the "China Mail," writing from Tokio on March 28th, says:—Just as there are strange wisps of straw in the whitest of wheaten sheaves, so there are traitors in the midst of the most faithful people, and though Japan walks the world to-day as the high-priest of loyalty there are to be found in the sheltering folds of her white winding robes men who would not manifest a suspicion of hesitation in selling her into the most inglorious shame and degradation were the opportunity given them. In piping times of peace, the trade of treason languishes for very want of affluent offers, but when the slogan of mortal strife is screamed throughout the land, and opulent enemies dangle bags of bribing gold, it rises up like noxious fungus born in fetid atmosphere of dank and reeking cellars. Poor Japan! After months and months of wearying toil by day and hours of enervating effort by night in the preparation of plans for the discomfiture and defeat of her foes, she has been sold.

SOLD ON THE THRESHOLD OF ACTION,

and sold, the story goes, by one of her army officers. Sold so utterly, so shamefully, so completely as to ruin all her schemes of campaign on land and to render necessary disastrous delay whilst the remodelment of plans takes place. The blow to officers is appalling—to the nation it is staggering. It almost makes men weep with mingled rage and shamefulness to think that one of their nationals would sell them on the verge of victory. Shattering the Russians on sea, they were ready to sweep them from the shores. Every detail in equipment had been settled ; every route for troops to take had been fixed, every strategical move had been arranged. All that remained to be decided was the hour for the signal to advance. Infantry was impatient, officers were anxious, and the people of the country waited breathlessly with "banzai" on their lips to shout a farewell. Now there is sorrow and lamentation. With heads bowed down military leaders ponder over new plans suspicious of foreigners and friends alike, their previous elaborate secret schemes are no longer secret. They are in Russian hands ; purchased at the prise of 400,000 Yen. £40,000 is the value of Japan as fixed by the treacherous officer. For that sum, he was ready to give his flourishing country to the Muscovite and he might have succeeded in seeing the transaction successfully completed had not the loyalty of his wife saved the army from disaster and the nation from humiliating defeat. With all the proposed movements of Japan in her possession, counteracting efforts were easy of accomplishment by Russia, and the men of Nippon just missed the paralysing shock of capture and defeat by a hair's-breadth. They were saved from the grave by the swift action of a little kimonoclad, clog-shod woman, a woman to whose nostrils the smell of treason was as repugnant as the sight of ill-gotten gold was to her eyes. Fabulous wealth, though her husband poured into her lap, as it were, she scorned instantly, and preferred to go to her grave crowned with the profitless laurels of honour, than live in luxury bought by the blood-stained proceeds of treachery. Out into the bleak, wet air of a night or two ago she ran, sobbing with shame. Within the paper-windowed walls of her home sat her husband. Her two children gambolled at his knee and spread before him on the white mat floor was money. Money in notes and silver. Such piles as he had never before seen—the price of his country. There he previously spread it before the wondering eyes of his wife. Where did he get it ! He told her. They would share it, he said, and leave for ever the hell of toil for the heaven of relaxation and blissful ease. But she screamed and fled. Down the rain-washed streets she ran to the wayside police box, and told the story of her husband's treachery. With clattering swords at running heels, officers followed the fleeing woman to her house. The children gambolled on the floor, but no response was made to the command of an officer by the man who was lying on a mat near by. He was dead. The horror-stricken scream of his wife when

HE DISPLAYED TO HER HIS BRIBE,

and her sudden flight to the street, brought home to him a sense of his shame, and filled him with fear of the vengeance which his countrymen would claim. He took his life, and left the money lying by his side for the use of those who might demand it. In another room, a low heart-thrilling moan was heard. A panel was shoved aside, and lying on a mating stained with blood was the woman. She was dead. In this house of death the officers remained. The story spread abroad like such things do, but it was hidden from foreigners as much as possible. Newspapers did not refer to it, being ashamed to acknowledge that one of their countrymen would do such a dastardly deed. That something untoward had taken place only dawned upon the correspondents when the announcement was made that the departure of the first batch selected to go to the front had been postponed. "Why has it been postponed" ? they asked eventually when days elapsed. "Something has happened," replied the War Office. Something has happened—and what it was came to my ears only after most persistent questioning in several quarters. From pieces here and fragments there, I learned the story but for its truth in every detail I will not give a guarantee, though, in the main, I believe it is absolutely correct. The Japanese officers won't speak of it. Their silence is not to be marvelled at.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT ACROSS THE YALU.

JAPANESE CAPTURE TWENTY GUNS.

Late reports from the Yalu, says the "China Mail" of April 19th indicate that the so-called retirement of the Russians across the river was more in the nature of a hasty retreat. The vanguard of the Japanese army pressed them so close that they were compelled to abandon twenty guns, as well as some lighter munitions of war and considerable stores, all of which fell into the hands of the Japanese. Additional reinforcements of the Japanese are still arriving at the Yalu and are occupying positions at Wiju and along the river. An advanced guard is reported to have occupied Yongampho.

THE LATE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

IDOL OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Makaroff was known familiarly in the Russian Navy as "Stepan Osipovitch," writes a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." That, of course, is merely the customary Russian way of speaking of ordinary persons. But admirals and other high and mighty folk are, as a rule, referred to in hushed tones as "his Excellency," and it was characteristic of Makaroff and of his genial, simple, kindly nature that he should be one famous Russian of his day whom everyone addressed as if he were a brother or cousin.

My own first interview with "Stepan Osipovitch" was in the course of a visit to Cronstadt in 1900, not long after the admiral's appointment to the command of that fortress.

One of the first questions he put to me was with regard to the South African war. "Why," asked, "did not your Government send out its best generals at once, instead of when it was almost too late." This question, which seems now to apply with ominous force to his own case, he supplemented by the remark that great wars were nowadays nearly always decided by the issue of the first engagements.

Makaroff boasted to me that he knew the British Navy as well as he knew the Russian. He criticised the personnel of the Russian fleet somewhat severely, remarking that, "even a shopman makes a better sailor than a ploughman." "The British," he said, "were the best executive officers in the world, but were less inventive than the French or Russians. During a later interview, however, in St. Petersburg, he qualified this by saying that the British Admiralty was right in being conservative towards new naval methods, as it invariably reaped the benefit of the inventions of other nations without incurring any of the risks of experiment.

HOUSE FULL OF RELICS.

Makaroff's house was full of relics of his voyages ; and he proceeded to show me some of these. When pointing out a bullet which had nearly killed Skobeleff at Geok Tep the tears came into his eyes, and he remarked that all Russians of genius died young, instancing the poets Pushkin and Sermontoff. Another curious relic of his four-years, voyage on the Vitiaz was an Indian pipe, decorated with human teeth. He had a large number of Japanese idols and old weapons, and remarked that it was strange that the best weapons in the world were now in the hands of the worshippers of these idols.

This remark led to a conversation on the subject of the Japanese. "Stepan Osipovitch" refused to admit that they were the equals of Europeans in mental capacity, but he declared that Asiatic stolidity in the face of death would make them formidable enemies. Curiously enough, he prophesied that the next Japanese quarrel would be with France, not with Russia, but he expressed the apprehension that Russia might be drawn into it. The Japanese, he said, might or might not be capable of encountering Europeans in war, but the Chinese war was no test of their fighting capacity.

He was never idle, and when free from his official duties was to be found sketching, engaged in sport, or decorating his house. The latter work he never performed without the presence of Mme Makaroff, who used to hold his palette while the ever-young admiral vigorously painted gigantic storks and lilies on the panels of his doors.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY.

The Cost of the Commission.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons said that the cost of the Seistan Boundary Commission was estimated at five thousand sterling per month which would devolve on the Indian Revenue.

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup :—

Sandboy	1
Mark Time	2
Throwaway	3

A PATENT CASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

An important case concerning patent law is now being heard by Mr. Justice Stevens in the Calcutta High Court. It is a case in which Edmund Ross Macnaghten, general secretary of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, has obtained a rule calling upon Julie Schrottky, the wife of Eugene Charles Schrottky, and Eugene Schrottky himself, to show cause why an exclusive privilege obtained by Messrs. Ernsthausen, Limited, for the improvement of indigo manufacture and transferred by them to Mrs. Schrottky should not be declared not to have been acquired.

Messrs. Ernsthausen say they were the inventors of the alleged invention. Schrottky on the other hand says he was the real inventor, that Messrs. Ernsthausen, Ld., being a co-operate body cannot possibly invent, that they had fraudulently colluded with him to defeat the assignment by Schrottky in 1880 of one-sixth of all his future indigo inventions to the plaintiff and in 1899 to the Behar Indigo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the application, therefore, contained a wilful and fraudulent misstatement.

The case is proceeding.

THE LATE REV. DR. FRASER.

The Rev. Dr. Fraser was found dead in his bed at Belvedere, Calcutta, yesterday morning. Sir Andrew Fraser arrived here to-day, to attend his father's funeral.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES DUFFUS.

The "Englishman" announces the death in London, on Sunday, from apoplexy, of Mr. James Duffus, partner in the firm of Messrs. J. Duffus and Co., Calcutta.

THE TIBET MISSION.

OPPOSITION AT KARO PASS.

KALATSO, MAY 3.

THE party which went out to reconnoitre the Karo Pass found the rumour that the Tibetans had collected a force there perfectly correct.

A long wall was seen three miles on the other side of the Pass and we sent men round the flanks of the wall, behind which a body of men estimated at between a thousand and fifteen hundred were seen. Our scouts were fired on and fired a few shots in reply.

There were no casualties on our side, but the scouts were close enough to see many Tibetans armed with matchlocks. It is believed the rifles are those made in Lhassa, of which the Tibetans are always boasting.

The reconnoitring party had strict orders if the enemy were found not to bring on an action. Accordingly they retired after the Tibetan position had been located and its strength ascertained. The party return to camp to-morrow. The Karo Pass is two and a half marches from Gyantse.

The Tibetan army is said to be composed chiefly of Kham levies, all the men who fought against us in former actions having departed to their homes.

There is no news of the Amban or of the other high Tibetan officials, who were to accompany him, having left Lhassa.

Meanwhile the attitude of the Gyantse people continues friendly and it is impossible to realise that their kinsfolk are full of enmity and are waiting for us behind a wall only two days' journey from here. But it is worth while mentioning that village people near the Pass nearly led the reconnoitring party into a trap by stoutly maintaining there were no armed men in the vicinity.

The wall across the mouth of the gorge is five feet high and six hundred yards long and is cleverly loopholed. Our party was fired on from the whole length of the wall and a great avalanche of stones was also loosened on them from sangars on the hill heabove.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that Major General H. D. Hutchinson C.S.I., is appointed Director of Staff duties.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY.

POONA, MAY 4.

The Bantam Weights.—Private Haggard, 15th Hussars, versus Private Wilson. Wilson won on points. The next bout was of Captain Blackman, 10th Hussars, versus Private Scannell, S. W. Borderers. This was a fine bout. Captain Blackman won on points. The next bout was between Private Henderson, Durham Light Infantry and Private Walsh, Connaught Rangers. Henderson being taller had an advantage of height and won on points. The next bout was between Private Byrne, Royal Irish Rifles and Driver Austing, Light Battery, Royal Highland Artillery ; in the first round only Austing fell and was counted out.

The Middle Weights.—Private Hughes, 12th Lancers versus Private Weir, Royal Irish Rifles ; this was another good fight, Hughes was disqualified for hitting too low ; the win was given to Weir. The next bout was between Private Crake, Durham Light Infantry and Bombardier Jones, 76th Company ; in the second round Jones fell and was counted out, Crake won.

The Officers' Competition, Light Weights—Captain Taylor, York and Lancashire vs. Captain Kemp R.A. M. C. The last round was very exciting, Capt. Kemp won on points.

The Middle Weights.—Gunner Crickmore, 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery vs. Private Hall Leicesters ; Hall won. The next bout was between Private Swan, Royal Irish Rifles vs. Lance Corporal McManus, Connaught Rangers. This was a good fight ; Swan won. Next was the tussle between Private Jones, Royal Warwicks vs. Private Hill, Essex Regitment; Hill won on points. The next bout was between Private McCarthy, Suffolks vs. Seargent Chesterman, East Surrey. In the second round McCarthy fell and was counted out. Chesterman won. The next fight was between Private Grant R. I. R. vs. Gunner Kemp, 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery. In the beginning of the first round only Grant felled Kemp who was counted out. Grant won. The next bout was between Gibson, 12th Battery Royal Field Artillery vs. Lance Corporal Smith, Royal Warwicks. In the second round Smith was disqualified for hitting with his right hand open. Gibson won.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The following Royal Artillery postings are ordered :—

Lieutenant Davis, 56th Company, is posted to 73rd Company, Garrison.

Major White, 140th Battery is transferred to 41st Battery field.

Major Smith from the 6th Battery is transferred to 150th Battery, field.

Captain Stewart, 66th Battery, is posted on promotion to the 6th Battery, field.

THERE is one regiment at least which will hail with satisfaction the news that the Somaliland campaign is to be "closed" and that the Aden Delimitation Commission is to go into recess for the summer. This is the 37th (1st Battalion), Hampshire which went from Lucknow to Aden in 1902 in the confident expectation of proceeding Home in a year. But the troubles in the hinterland caused them to be sent to Dthala, and thereafter they had to furnish detachments for Somaliland. At one time the battalion was split into four parts, and it had some very hard work testing the powers of endurance of officers and men alike. The head-quarters were sent back to Aden this year but detachments still remained with the Somaliland Field Force and Colonel Wahab's Commission. The last we have heard of them was that 125 men of the regiment shared in the succesful attack upon Illig on the 21st ultimo. The Hapmshires are now to be concentrated at Aden and sent to England taking with them a good record of soldierly service performed in a trying climate. If the 37th could have had a little more of the fighting, they would have been better pleased.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, April 17.—It is officially reported that fourteen Japanese battleships off the Liao-Ti-Shan promontory bombarded the fortresses and town of Port Arthur alternately on Friday. One hundred and eighty-five projectiles were fired in three hours. The Russian squadron, including the damaged battleship Pobieda, according to a Russian version, replied from anchorage batteries.

London, April 17.—Two Japanese staff officers attired as Tibetan Llamas, have been arrested for endeavouring to dynamite a railway bridge over the River Nouni, in Manchuria, over which the Trans-Siberian railway passes.

The Tzar has directed the Russian nobles and peasants and the banks to restrict their advances during the war.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND COLONEL MARCHAND.

London, April 16.—Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is not to be included among the French officers following General Kuropatkin's operations in the Far East. Colonel Marchand had been appointed one of the French attaches, but resigned. It is rumoured that the French Cabinet was unwilling that Colonel Marchand should fraternise with Prince Louis Buonaparte, who is a Colonel in the Russian army, and is on General Kuropatkin's staff. According to another statement, the Cabinet decided to punish Colonel Marchand with a month's confinement for writing to the newspapers, and afterwards to accept his resignation.

MULES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

One thousand mules, with the following personnel under Major Hennessy, Supply and Transport Corps, are expected to arrive from South Africa by the s. s. Cawdor Castle on the 6th instant, and will be encamped on the General Parade ground :—Two Kote Duffedars, six Naiks, 100 Drivers. two Transport Veterinary Duffedars with two Field Veterinary chests, four Dressers, two Saddlers, one Hospital Assistant with field medical companion and field surgical haversack.

WE learn that no time is to be lost in bringing into operation the Act passed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council last winter for the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies throughout India. A Government Resolution upon this subject will appear next Saturday.

THOSE who knew the Nairobi, British East Africa, of six months ago would not recognise it to-day, says the "African Standard." Where, half a year since, possibly half a dozen white men may have been seen in from their "Shambas" selling their produce or laying in their stock of groceries, to-day and every day the town is white from one end to the other.

THE MOTOR CAR IN INDIA.

MODELS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

I

THE pursuit of automobilism is rapidly going ahead in Western India. Calcutta took up the past-time considerably before Bombay, and consequently the motorists of that city are a much more numerous body than is the case here. In Calcutta they have their Motor Club, founded and organized on approved lines and in a way that is calculated to attract still more attention to this enjoyable sport, if sport it may be properly called. In Bombay the motorists have attempted to organise in the same manner. Some little success has been attained, but perhaps the time is not yet ripe for the establishment of a club or an association on the lines of the Calcutta organisation. While competition is still so keen in the trade, and the public are still more or less undecided as to what type of car to adopt, it is quite evident that an attempt at organisation would be beset with many difficulties. It is always essential in an undertaking of this description to keep trade interests as much as possible in the background. Although the manufacturer and the dealer has a perfect right to protection that such affiliation would give him, yet the main object of an Automobile Association is the safeguarding of the interests of the motorist himself. The automobile has yet to be accommodated to Indian requirements. It stands very much to the credit of those who have entered the field so far that such efforts have been made to induce manufacturers to lay themselves out for Indian trade. This is a species of speculation to which in many departments of commerce it needs years for the maker to bring his mind. The argument is usually to the effect that the cost of additional plant necessary for the alteration of any model, and the extra trouble that is involved in fitting up a special kind of article more than counterbalance the profit that might be obtained out of a market which is surrounded with a good deal of risk. This is all very well so far as it goes, but it betrays a littleness of business enterprise which is galling to those who have every desire to buy, but are prevented from doing so, because they know that their requirements will not be met. However the experience of the Indian importer with respect to the motor car has been on the whole very gratifying. Makers have toed the line in a way that shows they mean real business, and the result is that each season we seem improvement added to improvement. The 1904 models of most makes that have been known in India for some time are much better suited to climatic and other requirements in India than any of the previous designs, and motorists will have much less trouble with their cars than hitherto. We have had occasion to remark more than once in the past that the fault of most cars hitherto imported has been the cooling apparatus. It is not at all nice to be stranded on a mofussil highway with the water boiling, and no possibility of getting a further supply. Various methods have been suggested. The cooling area has been extended, flanges adapted to catch the breeze, and the cooling tanks enlarged. The suggestion that an air cooling apparatus should be used such as is employed on some cars in the West has not been taken up. There is every reason to believe that if it were, it would not be successful. Water is the only method now employed. We have heard the suggestion that the petrol tank might be adopted as a cooler also. Petrol is of course sufficiently volatile to create a low temperature upon evaporation, and perhaps it would not be difficult to carry out the idea in practical form so as to dispense with water altogether. But whereas such a system would possibly lighten the car, it would add to the consumption of the fuel, and of course to the cost of working. This is an expense which would not be welcomed, and although of course the experiment has not been tried as yet, it would probably mean that the motorist would be forced to bathe continually in the pungent smell of gasoline to which the anti-motorist of Great Britian appears to object so strongly. The latest designs, however, make every possible allowance for the heat of the Indian climate. Every possible care has been given to the cooling ; and this difficulty will probably grow less, as makers grow more accustomed to requirements.

Another objection which appears to weigh much more in the minds of the purchaser in India than in other parts of the world, is the noise in running. Now it is not nice for the motorist to have to listen to a rattle and din which is not far short of that generated by a locomotive, but it is certain that purchasers sometimes expect too much. The secret of the noise lies chiefly with the muffling, and if a car be muffled to such an extent as to do away with the fair percentage of the noise, it may be taken for granted that considerable power has been lost in the operation. Silence always means a loss of power, and although speed is not always requisite in engines of decent horse power, it is necessary for hill climbing in Bombay, especially if that dream of a week-end trip up the Ghauts is to be realised. Of course some cars are more noisy than others, and at the same time cannot claim to be more efficient in other respects. The purchaser has, therefore, to take any make that may come within his observation on its merits ; always bearing in mind, however, that it is folly to expect a big car to run as silently as a small one. This injunction may seem to be quite unnecessary, though strange comparisons are often made which would lead one to assume that the same degree of silence was expected from a runabout of four or five horse power as from a tonneau of from four to five times the speed capacity and carrying power. A third great essential in India is the cheapness in price. It has been argued recently that cheapness and efficiency cannot go together, and that the future of the motor car in India does not lie in the direction of cheapness. It would be safe in this country to establish a limit of about Rs. 3,000 as the extent to which the average purchaser wants to go. There are those who can afford to pay more, and would prefer to have a car of greater power and capacity than he could possibly buy for such a sum, but the average purchaser as a rule thinks a long time before he will expend more that Rs.3,000 on a car in India. At home they talk of the £100 limit, but as things promise, it will be a long time before any such machine will see its way into this country. Cars which have cost not more than Rs 3,000, of various patterns and makes are now running about the city and the fact that they are popular and that they give satisfaction is proved by the number of them now on the road as compared with those of higher price. The high priced car too must necessarily be more complicated in build, even if no more difficult to run, and here in India where a competent engineer is not always available, simplicity is a desideratum which is always likely to exist.

As to makes, Western India can show a good selection on the road. The French and Americans were first to appear and practically hold the field now. Great Britain has lately entered the struggle and one or two excellent cars may be seen in Bombay, but, as yet, the British car is not frequently met with, although motor cycles of British make are popular. We believe an effort is to be made to popularise the British made car, though of course the struggle will now be of a more or less uphill character. The Germans are out of the field, though there is an excellent motor cycle of German make now running in this city. In view of the strides the Germans have made in respect of motor car manufacture, it is surprising that they show such a lack of enterprise, and especially in view of the hold which they have on various other departments of commerce. Recently the German Government have been enquiring, into the matter, and shortly we may expect the experimental exportation of cars of German make. We propose later to indicate to the possible purchaser, the directions which his choice may take here upon the spot in India. The field, from which a selection may be made, is much larger than might be assumed, and it is as a rule safer to buy from the dealer who understands the market he is catering for than to undertake the trouble and expense of direct importation with the possibly attendant annoyance of disappointment.

ART, MUSIC, AND DRAMA.

Drawings of Wild Animals.

THE KRUSE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"SATURDAY TO MONDAY."

LONDON, APRIL 15.

AT the Fine Art Society's rooms, Mr. J. M. Swan, A. R. A., opens an exhibition of his drawings, in water-colour, pastel, and various kinds of monochrome. His drawing has long been known for its mastery of form and action, and his work here is equally excellent in colour. In the "Jaguar and Young" he makes the wild creatures sparkle with life and colour in the hollow woodland, 'burning bright" in rich and cool shadows. Only in the "Jaguar Walking" is the scrap of landscape less than beautiful or suggestive. The "Jaguar and Fish" is admirably expressive ; there is the snap of the unaided head—the head of the armless creature—sideways, as the jaws clip the body of the salmon, while the strong but inactive limbs and body hold the riverbank like a rock. The construction of the forms, without the enclosing and containing line of the outline drawings—such as that which sways the movement of the "Lioness Walking"—is the work of a master's hand. In colour also is the beautiful and delicate white underside of the leopard in "A Siesta," and the finely lighted "Jaguar in repose." Everywhere the form is admirable and complete in energy and weight. We see the scarcely suspended violence of the splendid "Leopard in repose," the roaming and snuffing of other wandering creatures seeking their meat, the vitality of the action of eating, the suddenness of rest itself, the coming and going of the limbs under the sensitive robe of the folded skin.

There is no work of this degree of excellence in any kind of painting or drawing that does not suggest some reference to Rembrandt. Such reference, whether of comparison or contrast, is surely the greatest praise that can be offered to an artist; nay inferiority to him is an honour that inferior art, or any art less than noble, cannot hope to hear spoken of itself—a rebuke out of reach. In this delightful gallery one thinks of Rembrandt, and of his elephant and of his lions. He did not draw animals in their wildness ; the untaming centuries have but given man better opportunity for watching the "larger felidæ" in their indomitable life and for imagining them in the privacy of their remoteness. Rembrandt, by reason of the perpetual expressiveness of his slightest line, suggests the cage in some touch of wall or floor ; it is clear that he saw his wild beast in a narrow place. Yet the line by which he moulds his elephant is more simply expressive, a more continent line than any other hand has drawn. Mr. Swan has the sense of organic form and a great love of life. Without a passion for life, how should his hand have taken hold of it with this enveloping grasp ? And how should his eye watched the tiger holding the bone which his teeth strips, and the jaguars eating together, in the comradeship of the grave pleasure of their meal.

That which was not impressive in the third concert of Professor Kruse's Musical Festival was Weingartner's interpretation of Schubert's Seventh Symphony (in C major). From beginning to end this conductor allowed us to perceive exactly what a wonderful musician this was to whom the world gave, in his own day, all too little appreciation. At the same time, we may be allowed to say that, despite some quite miraculous effects which Herr Weingartner produced from his orchestra, his sudden contrasts were occasionally a little far-fetched ; the "pianissimo" passages were so extraordinarily contrasted with the "fortissimo" effects that while one thoroughly appreciates and applauds the genius—for by no other epithet can he be mentioned—of the man who was responsible for their production, one, at the same time, may be allowed to think that Schubert was, in this interpretation, somewhat over-modernised. "We are the people, and Wisdom shall die with us ;" this was the text which one seemed to listen to during Herr Weingartner's determined attitude towards Schubert's glorious work. Indeed, however, what magnificent work this is ! In its conception, born out of the very central spirit of music, in its completion part of the essential technique which belongs to all the greatest art of the world, in its melody so extraordinary and so wonderful, in its compilation so inspired from every instrumental point of view, in its utter understanding of the deepest things of all musical art—here is a composition which indeed should at all times be appreciated as belonging to the highest possible plane of musical art.

We may at the same time express a certain hesitant feeling as to whether Schubert determined to make contrasts so complete as those for which Herr Weingartner was responsible yesterday afternoon. It is true that the greatest musicians of Schubert's time entered a little late in the day into the meaning of his music and into the significance of his art ; but that significance belonged to a generation which was not used to sudden changes of emotion, and to immediate setting of phrase against phrase, such as one encounters in the work, say, of Tschaikowsky and the modern Russian school. Perhaps one of the greatest modern musical passages lies within the Second Movement of this symphony, the "Andante con Moto." The first part of this movement was exquisitely played ; but it was the second part which taught us how much Arthur Sullivan had learned from the art of Schubert, and how in his wonderful refined and thoughtful way he, in his own personality, proved the completeness with which the German master's music had entered into his soul. In the Scherzo and the Trio, Sullivan and Schubert seem to meet together, and the later master—for we insist upon using the term in connection with our great English musician—proved himself to be by no means unworthy of the German whose work, in his contemporary day, was not accepted, but was practically discovered by the Englishman whose name we have just honoured ourselves by mentioning. Probably, the finest movement of the whole Symphony is the last, and wonderfully indeed, was it played ; the rush, the rapidity, the quickness, the determination, the defiance, the absolute command over every possible musical resource, and, at the end of all things, the tenderness, the poetry, and the sweetness which distinguish this particular section of the Symphony, have seldom in our experience been realised so completely, so definitely, and with so intimate a sense of the high tension of art which is contained within the carrying out of the work. Professor Johann Kruse took the solo violin part in Spohr's Concerto in A minor (for violin and orchestra).

One may say that he is occasionally not altogether sympathetic ; nevertheless, his earnestness and his determination to do the very best by his art are matters which deserve the highest consideration and the warmest praise. Spohr wrote especially for the instrument of his choice. It was, therefore, a wise idea of Professor Kruse to play a concerto written by one who, although he cannot be called a great or distinguished composer, at all events has in the modern world of art made a position for himself which one may describe as being unique. Professor Kruse, too, has one extraordinary accomplishment in connection with his own instrument, inasmuch as he has a most careful method of distinguishing note from note with a living sentiment of music ; and this proves him to be a most intelligent artist. The concert, to conclude, opened with Schumann's overture, "Manfred," which was played with a quiet dignity not often to be found, even with the best of orchestras. Apart from Schumann's songs, England cannot be said to have proved itself enthusiastic about this great German composer's work. We are perfectly aware that, in the world of amateur musicians, Schumann's name is practically an everyday matter of conversation ; but among those who are not fully acquainted with the movements of modern times his orchestral work is assuredly not sufficiently known. An occasion of this sort helps towards explaining to the musical public at large in this country precisely where that most miserable artist, in his ultimate end, took his place in the world of musical art.

A principle of play-writing too often contravened in that you must begin as you are going on. An

audience is ready to meet the playwright at any place he chooses to select. But it cannot stand a shifting from one plane to another. This is especially the case when the playwright, having endowed his characters with feelings, and lured the audience into accepting them as fellow-creatures, afterwards treats them as puppets and invites the public to make merry over distresses that it can only witness with equanimity in dolls. Preface Punch with a scene of domestic felicity in which Punch has a heart, and Judy has a heart, and the baby is a real baby, and the after-show will be painful, not comic. As it is, we can view the bethwackings with composure. So long as no chance blow falls on Toby, the one sentient member of the cast, we can enjoy calamity on calamity. It is the ignoring of this simple rule that has led Messrs. Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce to a but qualified success in "Saturday to Monday," which is now being produced at the St. James' Theatre. The piece shows them to be capable of writing either a sincere comedy that shall be excellent, or an insincere, as they term it "irresponsible," comedy that shall be entertaining. Here they have tried to blend the two, and the result is not altogether satisfactory.

The play opens sincerely with the development of two excellent comedy ideas. General invitations have a habit of coming home to roost at inconvenient moments. Sunday, especially as affecting a country-house party, is another fresh and inspiring theme for the playwright. The general invitation theme is turned to some account. Mrs. Wendover finds her pleasant riverside cottage invaded by all sorts of inopportunes just when she would be alone with Lord Culvert. She has neither the food nor the beds to meet their just demands. She has to fence with their requirements, to assume that they have dined, when she knows that they are famishing and to put them off with refreshments too light to go round. This is sheer comedy. So is the Sunday idea. Sunday is not the awful thing it was. But it is still as an excellent salt to bring out the flavour of the different persons assembled. The first Sunday at a well-frequented country house always brings surprises. There is a mysterious transposition of key in every one of the party. The Weekday girl shows disconcerting developments; the girl who did not "tell," on the Saturday becomes, by comparison, a much more agreeable companion. It is an upset of public form as registered during the week. This point, prolific of comedy, has hitherto escaped the attention of our playwrights, absorbed as they are in notions more pretentious and unsound. The middle day of "Saturday to Monday," has no real significance in the evolution of the piece at the St. James's. As far as we judge, any other day would have served as well; possibly better, since country rectors do not, as a rule, encourage social engagements for the Saturday evening, the time here assigned to meetings of the Filton-on-Thames Mutual Improvement Society.

REDUCED FEES IN PROPAGANDA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since your correspondent "Dominicus," without daring to deny my figures, seems to throw doubt on them, I can only say that I obtained them last term by making inquiries from the authorities of the schools in question. And I learn by further inquiries, made just now, that though the actual figures vary from term to term on account of leavings and new admissions, the proportion of reduced fees, and the proportion of Padroadists among those who receive a reduction, is actually greater at this moment than it was last term—so that my figures are at present rather under than over the mark. I have no doubt that if "Dominicus" will call at the respective schools, taking my statements with him, he will hear from the authorities themselves whether they are correct or not.

The statistics prove that the overwhelming majority of the children are accepted at reduced fees, some of them being admitted free; and I added that of those admitted at reduced fees the great majority are Padroadists. They prove what I have always understood to be the case, viz, that the authorities are in the habit of taking into consideration the means of the parents, and that they are rather easy than otherwise in conceding reductions. Of course there will always be parents who try to get reductions when it is far from evident that they need them; and these, if refused, will make complaints. But I am assured by the authorities themselves that, in all cases the matter is arranged with careful consideration; and that anything like a rigid insistance on full fees does not exist. The sincerity of these professions is shown by the results in practice —which even "Dominicus" admits to be "highly commendable."

I called "Dominic's" accusation a calumny. A calumny is the utterance of a false statement derogatory to the reputation of other people. With the above facts and figures before me, I now reproduce "Dominic's" original assertions, as follows; "It is a notorious fact that admission to institutions subservient to the Propaganda Mission is refused to children who cannot pay full fees, no consideration being given to whether the parents of the children can afford to pay full fees or not," or again:—"At these institutions the authorities concerned invariably reply that that they cannot make any reduction, even when they are convinced that some of these cases are deserving of consideration." If this is not the utterance of a false statement derogatory to the reputation of other people," I should like to know what it is.—Yours, &c.

"VERIFY YOUR FACTS."

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE SULTAN.

SUPPOSED SECRET KINGSHIP.

THE "Globe" writes:—For more than a year negotiations have been going on at Constantinopl for the purpose of concluding an agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria in all matters relating to the Macedonian question. The negotiations have been conducted on the side of Bulgaria by M. Natchevich, who now has the pleasure of seeing his pertinacity rewarded by the signature of the treaty. On paper the relations between the principality and its suzerain appear to be excellent. Bulgaria is going to discontinuance the bands which have been the cause of all the unrest, and to punish with severity all those who have disturbed or are disturbing the public peace in the Balkans. Turkey is going to put the reforms into action, and to repatriate those peasants who have lost their homes in Roumelia. All is to be for the best in the best possible of Turkish Empires, but the question remains, What does Bulgaria gain by it all? There is probably a secret clause to the agreement. Prince Ferdinand is one of the cleverest diplomatists now living, and he is not likely to have promised so much in exchange for so little. His great ambition is to be a King, and not a mere Prince, and the probability is that the Sultan has secretly accorded him the coveted kingship. The Prince does not make this public, for fear that his subjects should find that their claims in Macedonia have been sold for a title. But when the time comes he will burst on Europe with a fait accompli, and he is well content to wait for the inevitable dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. Whether the Komitadjis and the Bulgarians in general will accept the bargain which has been made for them, and whether the optimists are right in believing that the crisis has been settled is quite another matter. As for the Sultan, a few promises of reform, more or less, are to him of no consequence whatever.

THE REPTILE CRAZE.

IN the world of fashion, says the "World," there is an ever recurring passion for reptiles and creeping things innumerable. It would seem as if from time to time something of savagery asserted itself in our natures, and made us crave for the horrible as a change from the merely beautiful. There was a time when stuffed kittens adorned the photograph frames in my lady's boudoir; there was a period when we wanted all our possible odds and ends to be fashioned of the skins of sharks or lizards; again, we had a craze for wearing about our throats and on our muffs the heads and paws of the stable. At the present time it is the slimy snake that is holding us; and about dainty waists and on the little feet that steal in and out like mice beneath fascinating petticoats are belts and slippers of snake-skin with gold, silver, and steel mountings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE HAJI MAHOMED RAHIM KHAN.

In the matter of Haji Mahomed Rahim Khan an insolvent, an order was made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Commissioner, on the 15th ultimo, to the following effect:—Upon motion of Mr. Lowndes, being counsel on behalf of Mr. Norman Cranstoun Macleod, the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and the assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, and on reading the affidavit of the Official Assignee sworn on the 14th April and filed on this day, it is ordered that Mirza Mahomed Abdul Husen (Shirazi) mentioned in the affidavit do personally appear before this Court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the 20th day of April instant, and produce and deposit the documents put in as exhibits in suit No. 241 of 1902 of the High Court, including the receipt for rupees three lakhs and nine thousand dated 27th August 1882, and the will and all other papers and documents now in his possession relating to the insolvent's estate and effects, that Mahomedali Khan mentioned in the affidavit do also personally appear before this Court on the same day and time, and deposit in Court all the documents now in his possession relating to the insolvent's estate and effects and the suit and it is further ordered that the Official Assignee to be at liberty to apply to the Judge sitting as the Commissioner of this Court on Wednesday the 20th April to fix a day for the examination of Mirza Mahomed Abdul Husen and Mahomedali Khan under Section 33 of the Insolvent Act.

On 20th April a rule nisi was obtained from the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandaverkar to set aside the order. The rule was in effect as follows:—Upon motion of Mr. Dinshaw D Davar, being counsel on behalf of Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, and upon reading the affidavit of the said Shirazi with its exhibit, and upon hearing Mr. Chimanlal H Setalvad, being counsel on behalf of Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee and the assignee of the estates of the insolvent, and upon an undertaking on behalf of Shirazi not to withdraw any further documents from the High Court, and not to destroy any now in existence; it is hereby ordered the Official Assignee do appear in Court on Wednesday the 4th May at 11 o'clock in the forenoon either in person or by counsel, and show cause, if any, he has why the order made in this matter on 15th April should not be revoked or set aside so far as it relates to the production of and depositing of documents put in as exhibits in suit No. 241 of 1902 by the said Shirzi and it is further orderd that a list of a exhibits now in existence, which have been removed from Court, and have not already been destroyed be made by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, attorneys for the said Mr Shirazi, within three days from the date hereof and a copy thereof be furnished to Messrs Payne and Co. attorneys for the Official Assignee.

Mr. Branson applied on behalf of Mr Shirazi that the rule should be made absolute.

Mr Padshaw for the Official Assignee opposed and applied for a postponement of it to 6th July before Mr Justice Russell, who was cognizant with the circumstances. Mr Padshaw said there were two suits filed by Mahomedali Khan, the property involved in which had to do with the insolvency of Haji Mahomed Rahim Khan. In one suit which was for declaratory right costs were awarded to Mahomed Ali Khan and the other was settled for one lakh of rupees and cost between attorney, and client, the hearing extending to 25 days. An understanding was given that the appeal in the first case filed by Mr Branson client should be withdrawn. It was agreed in virtue of the settlement, that certain documents should be immediately given up to the attorneys of Mr Branson's client. On the next day it came to the knowledge of the Official Assignee, that some of the documents were destroyed including the receipt for three lakhs, which was an important one. It was with the object of defrauding the Official Assignee that the parties came to a sudden conclusion. On the strength of the allegations which came to Mr Macleod's knowledge that office filed his affidavit, two days after the documents were removed and one day before the Court adjourned for the May vacation. As there was no likelihood of the matter being fully inquired into for want of time it was ordered that the day of hearing might be got fixed afterwards, and that pending the examination of the witness the documents should be produced and deposited in Court. Counsel added, the undertaking given not to destroy any more documents might be extended to the 6th July, the day for examining the witness.

Mr. Branson said no special enlightenment or particular knowledge was required in the matter which Mr. Justice Russell would bring to bear on the case, and which his Lordship could not. The matter, was a simple one, and he did not know of any reason why it should not be disposed of.

Mr. Padshaw cited Sections 4 and 35 of the Insolvency Act, and Sections 150 and 102 (clause 2) of the Civil Procedure Code, bearing on the subject of the production and deposit of documents, and the examination of witness producing them. Counsel said most material documents had already been destroyed, and the object of Mr. Justice Russell's order would be frustrated, were the production and deposit of the remaining documents not insisted upon.

Mr. Branson in arguing against the rule said Mr, Justice Russell's powers were limited by other provisions of the Statutory Law. His client, Mr. Shirazi, was not a party to the proceedings, but was only a witness, and as such witness when he was put in the witness-box and examined, and asked to produce the documents he might have been cited to produce, he would produce them, and not otherwise. This was the proper course. Should he decline to produce any document in his possession without a valid or legal reason, the Court would have time enough to consider how to deal with him. But to ask a man to produce documents in his possession before a subpœna was served on him for his examination as a witness, and before he was asked in the regular way to produce those documents in the course of his evidence and during the proceedings, would be most certainly improper. The statements in the affidavit were "ex parte," were absolutely untrue, and full of misrepresentations. They had been denied and met in every way. His learned friend had been talking of effrontry, but the effrontry was quite on the other side. He might explain the documents were obtained in consequence of an arrangement with the Advocate General that when possession of them was obtained, they should be destroyed. Either way the presumption would be against his client, in relation to the documents. The other documents were now in the matter before the Appellate Court and the destruction or loss of them was safeguarded by the list prepared of them, and furnished to the other side. The Court having no power to issue an order which was absolute, beyond its jurisdiction, bad in law, and outside the terms of the Insolvency Act, the order should be revoked, an the rule made absolute.

The Commissioner: Why not have it set aside by the Appeal Court?

Mr. Branson, Because this Court is competent to set aside so much of it as was bad or irregular. Such an application would have been heard and disposed of by Mr. Justice Russell himself, and sitting in his place, your Lordsip can do the same. An "ex-parte" order, when bad cannot stand.

The Commissioner: (To Mr. Mankar) What is the practice of this Court, Mr. Mankar?

Mr. Manker: I think your Lordship has the power to set aside the order. Mr. Justice Russell thought he had the power, and in fact, he exercised it in revoking his own vesting order in the matter of William Watson and Co's. insolvency.

His lordship, in disposing of the application, said the question which had occasioned him some little difficulty in this matter was whether he had jurisdiction to set aside the order of Mr. Justice Russell privately or wholly. If he found that it went beyond the powers of this Court under the Insolvent Debtors' Act. On general principles, a court had inherent power to correct its own orders especially those obtained ex parte, if it was satisfied that they were obtained on imperfect information or under some misapprehension as to jurisdiction. His lordship thought that principle ought to apply here. On the merits of the rule, his lordship thought that while this Court had the power of compelling a witness to produce a document, it had none to compel the witness to deposit documents in court before coming into the witness box. The object would be attained by calling upon the witness to produce the documents at the hearing as is done in ordinary civil suits under the Civil Procedure Code. His Lordship therefore made the rule absolute so far only as the order of Mr. Justice Russell related to the deposit of the documents. Under the circumstances of the case, his Lordship ordered each party to bear his own costs.

RE MAHOMEDALI MULLA ABDULALI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Mankar for an opposing creditor, and by consent of the parties, one month's interim order was granted to the insolvent.

RE MAHOMED HUSEN SALEY MAHOMED.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE HASSANALI LUKMANJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jufferbhoy Rahimtulla, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order.

Mr Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed, on the grounds of fraudulent encashment of a hundi only seven days before closing business, compelling thereby the creditor to obtain a decree from the Small Causes Court, removal of goods, and concealment of property.

Mr. Jafferbhoy explained the levying of the attachment on the shops, compelled the insolvents to file their schedule. The hundi was obtained to pay off an obligation previously contracted, and of which Mr. Mankar's client was fully cognisant. The title deeds of the property were at Ahmedabad and are expected in a day or two. The properties were shown in the schedule, and there was neither gross fraud nor concealment of property to disentitle the insolvent to the benefit of protection.

A protection order was given for fifteen days, pending the production of the property-deeds.

RE GOCULDAS VASANJI.

Mr. Kapadia obtained an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

RE VASANRAO MADHAORAO

Mr. Mankar on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside, and stay of execution of the order granted. The rule was given and made returnable on the first court day after the vacation.

RE KUVARJI KANJI,

Mr. Mankar, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE JAVERILAL CHANGUMAL.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, whose case was on the opposed list an extension of the interim order was granted.

RE SHAIK UMAR SHAIK YAKUB.

A rule was granted, on the application of Mr. Mankar, to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up so far as the creditors entered in the schedule were concerned.

RE MORARJI LALJI.

An extension of interim order was granted to the insolvent on the application of Mr. Mankar.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Dhanjibhai N. Mistri, Darabshaw M. Bharucha Bopalal G. Sha; Govind Raja Kumbhar, Nanabhai D. Davar, Hisamabai, widow of Pirji Angsett, Joseph Dias Bras, Furtado, and Mahomed Mukadam, Mahomed Faki bin Ahmed Faki, Lalji Nathu Thakhar, Tribhowandas Vijbhukhau Sha, and Tribhovandas Hirachand Sha.

TRAGEDY AT SINGAPORE.

GERMAN SAILOR SHOT DEAD.

EUROPEAN MUSICIAN ARRESTED.

The "Straits Times" gives details of the tragedy which occurred at Singapore, on the 19th ultimo when, it is alleged, a German sailor was shot dead by Joseph Somers, the Musical Director of the Stanly Opera Company. The Singapore paper states:—

A shocking tragedy occurred in the early hours of this morning when a German named Warzburgh the second engineer on board the steamship Kudat, was shot dead in the middle of Hylam Street, Singapore, and Joseph Somers, the Musical Director of the Staanley Opera Company, was arrested on the grave charge of having caused his death. Only the most meagre particulars have as yet been allowed to transpire, but the main facts are quite clear.

Last evening a party of Germans came into collision with a number of men believed to be Americans or Australians, with whom were one or two Englishmen. The old subject of pride in nationality is said to have been the cause of the quarrel. In any event highwords passed between the rivals but at this stage nothing followed.

Shortly after midnight the belligerents met again in Malay Street, whither they had apparently adjourned. The Germans; it is said, had sticks in their hands and began to threaten the American group. Whether they were the worse for liquor or not has yet been explained, but the fact remains that the first quarrel was renewed and blows were imminent when the Americans made a bee-line for a house in Hylam Street, which has anything but a savoury reputation.

The Germans followed them hot foot, and succeeded in catching up with the others just as the latter reached the stairs leading to the house in question. Such an uproar was created that the proprietress of the house slammed the door at the top of the staircase in the faces of the brawlers. There was nothing for it now but to return the same way as they came, and the Anglo-Saxon contingent started to file down stairs.

Meanwhile the Germans were making matters lively at the foot of the staircase. Perfect pandemonium prevailed, both sides shouting challenges to each other and defying all comers. At least such is the story that has come to the ears of the police.

What exactly followed when the Germans retreated in the direction of the street it is difficult to say but it is alleged that the German, Warzburgh, raised his stick and aimed a violent blow at Somers.

On the impulse of the moment it is alleged that Somers pulled out a revolver which he was carrying in his pocket at the time and pointed it in the direction of the crowd of Germans. It is said that he had no intention of pulling the trigger, and that he merely wished to cow the threatening Germans But while pointed at Warzburg the trigger was snapped and the unfortunate man was shot on the right side of the body.

Warzburgh cried out that he was killed and the others, terror-striken at what had happened, stood by in amazement at their own folly. They laid Warzburg on the ground, where he expired within twenty minutes.

Realising the terrible position in which they stood, the others seem to have made an effort to escape justice. But the police had been called and Assistant Superintendent Whitehead and Sergeant Taylor were quickly on the scene. Warzburgh was dead and there was no trace of his assailants. However after making inquiries a clue was found and the call was given to search all the hotels with the object of bringing every one of the suspected persons under arrest.

The Waverley, Criterion and Adelphi Hotels were searched and every individual who was connected with the two gangs was captured and taken to the Central Police Station where they were placed under lock and key, pending further investigations.

This morning Joseph Somers and a large number of foreigners—Europeans and others—were brought up in the Police Court. Our reporter there writes:—Joseph Somers, the Musical Director of the Stanley Opera Company, appeared before Mr Gibson this morning on the allegation of having caused the death by shooting of J Warzburgh shortly after midnight last night in Malay Street. From what can be ascertained, there was a row among a number of Americans and the ss "Kudat" was accidentally shot. Pending a consultation with the Attorney-General the case stands down Mr Raine has been detained for the defence.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via. Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefort.

CHINA—Via. Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, Interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden. perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted (4-3-03).

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St, Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk, and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).

Cables otween Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all clases of telegrams, (18-2-04).

The Vladivostock Route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kyachta the charges are the same as by the Vladivostok route. (25-2-04).

Cable between Dakor and Conakry interrupted consequently telegrams over that section are transmitted by sea lines and are subject to delay (14-4-04).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th April, 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	10	35 a.m.	21	9
Teheran	4	14	2 a.m.	11	7
Suez	4	11	38 a.m.	...	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 4th May, 1904.

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.		M.
From Calcutta	0	52	0	9
" Karachi	0	59	0	2
" Madras	0	19	0	9

NOTICES.

Monimein route to Siam right (4-5-04).

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted Section unknown (3-5-04).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

THE LATEST PANACEA.

SCENE: The picture gallery in Colchester Court.

Major-General Sir Roper Reedham, Lady Reedham, and their house party have been undergoing the "Times" cure since six o'clock in the morning. Half-past six has just struck, and the healthy dumping of feet in gymnasium shoes on the polished floor and the swishing of skipping ropes through the air goes on with unabated vigor.

Much ingenuity is displayed by the ladies in their choice of kit. Lady Reedham, whose increasing weight has been the cause of much secret sorrow to her, looks extremely picturesque in fencing costume and a bathing cap. Little Mrs. Willie Ottery presents quite a dashing appearance in white satin knickers, white silk stockings, a tight-fitting white jersey and a vermilion cap. Lady Newbiggin, who is of the old school, contents herself with a short bicycling skirt. The General and the other men are in flannels.

The General (puffing): A hundred, a hundred and one, two, three, f—f—four, f—f—five, s—s—six——

Lady Reedham: Fifteen, sixteen—Roperl

The General: S—seven. What? Eight——

Lady Reedham: Seventeen. I'm afraid I can't go on much longer. . . Eighteen.

The General: Seventeen. You must, Eleanor. Eighteen. N—never . . . nineteen . . . say. . . twenty . . . die! . . . (Twenty-one——

Lady Reedham: Nineteen. But . . I . . twenty . . . am . . . very nearly . . . twenty-one . . . pumped.

The General: That's exactly . . twenty-two . . what you've . . twenty-three . . got to . . twenty-four . . . bo.

Lady Reedham. I call it . . . . twenty-two . . . cruelty to . . . twenty-three . . animals.

The General: Ha, ha! . . . . Twenty-five . . . Think of . . . twenty-six . . . the family motto . . . twenty-seven . . . Vigueur de dessus . . twenty-eight . . . and go on to a hundred.

Lady Reedham: I can't! . . . twenty-four. I can only think of mine, . . . twenty-five. Volo, non valeo. (She stops suddenly and falls into the nearest chair, utterly breathless.)

Harry Reedham: Hullo, mother! . . . This'll never do. . . . Two hundred and fifty-five. . . Going strong, Dad?

The General: (purple in the face and going with an effort). One hundred and thirty-three.

Mrs. Willie: (stopping and sitting on the floor.) Four hundred. That sees me through for one morning.

The General: Bravo, Mrs Willie . . . fifty-seven . . . f—f—fif—(he catches the rope in his heel and goes sprawling. There is a general howl of laughter). Laugh! Go on! Keep it up. A man who can't catch his heel can't catch anything.

Lady Reedham: (waddling to the rescue). Oh, my dear Roper. I do trust you haven't done any damage.

The General: Damage, no! (He rubs his knees irritably.) It's all part of the scheme. Shakes the system beautifully.

Lady Reedham. Yes, but at your time of life——

The General: I tell you it's part of the scheme. The "Times" says so, and the "Times" ought to know. You must fall before you've finished.

Lady Reedham: I? Never! I find keeping on my feet quite bad enough.

Mrs. Willie: Sir Roper, do you really believe in this?

The General: Certainly I do. It's better than horse exercise, and goodness knows how much cheaper. No one needs a stable to keep a skippin'-rope.

Mrs. Willie: But what'll it do for me? I'm not . . er . . . heavy.

The General: It will give you more . . . er . . . covering matter, dear lady.

Lady Reedham: (in a panic). Then surely I ought not to skip!

The General: My dear child, it will considerably reduce yours.

Mrs. Willie: But then why do you skip? You're just right.

The General: To prevent my ever gettin' just wrong.

Mrs. Willie: And how long ought one to go on?

The General: Every mornin' of one's life.

Mrs. Willie: I can't see why the mornin' should be necessary. Why not the afternoon?

The General: It is in the mornin' that one's system needs jerkin' far more than at any other times. Come along, Eleanor. At it again, my love.

Lady Reedham: Do you know, Roper, I'm very much afraid I—

The General: Nonsense, nonsense. You little dream what you will look like after ten years of this.

Lady Reedham: (tearfully). My dear Roper, I sha'n't mind what I look like in ten years' time.

The General: (getting up with determination). Mrs. Willie, will you turn the rope with me for my wife? Whether she wishes it or not, I have no desire to see her lost amid a superfluity of adipose tissue.

Lady Reedham: (rising hastily). Very well, then but you'll promise to stop when I tell you, won't you, please?

The General: My love, I wish you to understand that this is not child's play but a very serious endeavour to cope with Nature. Nature needs to be coped with. Leave her alone, and the most ridiculous results ensue. Because skipping is a pastime now left almost entirely to young people, it does not follow, as the "Times" says, that it has not valuable hygienic results. The Greeks skipped. They never suffered from sleeplessness and indigestion and all the other ills of to-day.

Lady Reedham: (gently). We don't know that for certain, Roper. I distinctly remember—

The General: Well, we won't argue that point. Here comes the hot water.

Two footmen: carrying trays on which are a dozen steaming glasses, enter gravely.

Lady Reedham: (to Mrs. Willie). Not a word to Sir Roper, dear. I am going to slip back to bed.

Mrs. Willie: Dare you?

Lady Reedham. Well, to tell you the truth, I almost think I would rather remain fat than run the risk of setting up heart disease.

The poor lady creeps away. Mrs. Willie: joins Sir Roper Reedham in a glass of hot water. The noise of skipping has ceased.—"Cosmo Hamilton" in the "World."

IMPRISONED IN SEVENTY FEET OF WATER.

A NEW reservoir is being constructed by the Jersey city authorities at Boshton, New Jersey, and at two o'clock on the afternoon of April 11th a man encased in a diving suit descended to the bottom of the reservoir, 70ft. below the surface of the water. Soon afterwards he signalled that he was in trouble and other divers were sent down to assist him. It was found that one of his legs was held fast by a huge wooden ball weighted with lead, regulating the flow of the water at the conduit, and weighing over two tons.

Repeated efforts were made to extricate him, but all have proved in vain. The imprisoned man was kept well supplied with air, and constant signalling from him showed him to be still alive. A crew of wreckers constructed a raft on the surface of the water above the imprisoned man, and tried with lifts to pull the obstruction away, but without success.

One of the divers descended at the time of the last signal, looked at the face of the dying man through the glass of his helmet (says the "Mail's" correspondent) and said he appeared brave and collected, but apparently realised the hopelessness of his condition. Three divers who were subsequently brought up fainted through exhaustion. On regaining consciousness they reported that the whole body of the imprisoned diver had been drawn beneath the ball, and that his legs were apparently broken, thus adding to the intensity of his suffering. The general opinion was that he was dead.

ROYAL FANCIES IN SCENTS.

So many great ladies nowadays have their own special fancies in the way of perfumes and scents, comments "Madame;" and singularly enough the Queen of Spain is said to have made Peau d' Espagne her very own, and very rarely uses any other kind. Our own Queen Alexandra has lately taken an immense liking to a very recherche scent and one almost unknown at least in England that of Cœur Jeannette, which is made exclusively in Paris. No scent or perfume but that of the modest violet will the beautiful Czarina of Russia have about her; and above all, she loves the real thing, all her cabinets and linen being strewn through with fresh bunches of violets daily and her Majesty's toilet and bath-water is always sprinkled with a perfume of fresh violets. One of the newest and most popular of scents is that of new-mown hay, and certainly it is simply marvellous how the scent of this delicious decoction takes one somehow into the country in the height of summer at once in imagination, someone likening it lately to the indescribable summer scent of an old fashioned garden with fruit which has beds of sweet peas growing in its vicinity. This particular perfume is largely patronised. I am told, by her Majesty the reigning Empress of Germany.

When your dealer tries to palm off an imitation of Rigaud's Kananga Water or "any old thing" which is not what you want then is the time to throw a little "hot air" into him and keep away from his store.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. George Gray, in his speech at the music-hall artists' meeting referred to several obsolete Acts of Parliament. There was, he said, the famous Act passed in the reign of Charles II. against Sunday trading, which was to this day put into force regularly once a week at Yarmouth, where an honest trader came up every Monday morning like a man and paid his fine—7s. 0d. Then there was the Birmingham Metal Button Act. That was a splendid old statute, and under it payment of a debt was recently resisted on the ground that, according to its provisions, every suit of clothes supplied by a tailor must have upon it metal buttons.

Of the three skeletons found in the tumulus at Merthyr Mawr, two are of males, and one has nearly all the bones broken. Stones were found in the sand around the latter, and it has been suggested that death in this case was due to stoning. The jaw of the other skeleton, which was that of a woman, was broken.

The following note, in correction of many erronous statements concerning his aged mother, is addressed by Mr. Thomas Hardy to the Chronicle;—The late Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Thomas Hardy's mother, was a woman of character in many ways. The first book that she gave her son, after those merely for the nursery, was Dryden's Virgil, for which she had a great liking. By the time that he was twelve she had him regularly instructed in Latin, and at fifteen in French by a governess. The house in which she died was built by the Hardys more than a century ago, but it passed out of their hands some years back. Yet, though she was the owner of several comfortable freehold houses not far off, she preferred to remain in the original inconvenient one, which she was entitled to do, as long as she chose, by the courtesy of the present possessor.

One of the changing fashions of London theatrical management is exemplified, says the "Freeman's Journal" in the fact that neither pit nor gallery seems to be much in favour nowadays. The gallery already done away with at one West End house is to be abolished at the Avenue also when later on Miss Marie Tempest occupies the theatre, while there is to be no pit in any of the three chief new theatres about to be built. Although of course there will be still an abundant supply of good cheap seats, the tendency of the future will evidently be in the direction of a higher minimum charge for admission even if the average price be kept stationary by lowering the charge in some of the 'circles."

Mr. Coulson Kernahan remembers a young author boasting to Mr. Jerome K. Jerome that he had made £200 out of a book which he had written in a month. "That's all right my friend" said Mr. Jerome drily "but don't let that tempt you into living at the rate of £1,200 a year."

The following remarkable story appears in Mr. Whigham's "Manchuria and Korea":—"A Cossack, in a fit of drunkenness, had shot a Chinaman, and it was necessary to bring several of the men to the bedside of the dying victim for purposes of identification of the culprit. The Chinaman, however, refused absolutely to single out the guilty man, saying; 'Why should he be killed, since I must die in any case?' Then they explained to him that the man would only be severely punished, to which the Chinaman responded that since he forgave the culprit there was no reason why he should suffer. Then the theory of punishment was induced as an argument—the Cossack must be punished in order that he might not repeat the offence. 'But' said the Chinaman 'he will never do it again when he knows that I forgive him,' and there the matter ended."

Until 200 years ago the Chinaman, did not wear his hair in queue. Previous to 1644 the Chinese clothed themselves and dressed their hair as the Japanese do now. For the Japanese borrowed their national costume from China, and what is supposed to be Japanese native dress is really the dress of the Chinese under the Ming dynasty. Thus, until the middle of the 17th century Japanese and Chinese dressed alike. Then the Manchu Tartars conquered China, and abolishing the old native costume, they imposed the pigtail upon the Chinese as a badge of servitude, while the Japanese have retained their old borrowed costume.

If I could settle in Arezzo, in a decent messuage, with cupboards for a few books, a view of the tower of Sta. Maria della Pieve, a small square of land where I could grow wines and stock and a carnation or two for my wife's girdle; so soon as ever the tenement was hand-fasted to me, I should go to the shop in the Via Cavour and pay my addresses to the little milliner. This is my plain ambition at present: to live and die in Arezzo a prosperous country town in a fold of the hills and to be warden of its chief treasure, a pretty fading drudge who is happy because she has a pure heart—Maurice Hewlett in the Speaker.

The "Car" points out the odd coincidence that while His Majesty King Edward is going to Germany for a new Mercedes, the Kaiser is coming to England for a British-built body for his newest car.

The Pharmaceutical Journal estimates the amount of radium procurable in London to day is considerably less than a grain. It suggests that its readers who of course are mostly chemists, should follow the example of one of their number who has obtained a small tube containing five milligrammes of radium bromide and hires it out at half a crown an hour.

Mr. Sheldock told some interesting anecdotes about the pet birds of musicians to the members of the London section of the Incorporated Society of Musicians on Saturday. One of them was of a parrot belonging to Wagner, who kept up a terrible din while Wagner was being visited by a friend. The friend asked the master how he stood it, and Wagner replied that though the bird did make a great noise sometimes he was compensated by having a wife who did not play the piano

The Royal Surrey Theatre, which was closed some days ago, and the freehold of which is to be offered for sale this month, was first erected by Charles Dibdin, the song-writer, and Charles Hughes. It was opened on November 7 1782, under the name of the Royal Circus and Equestrian Philharmonic Academy, in rivalry of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre in Lambeth. Having been converted into a theatre, the Royal Circus was reopened sixteen years afterwards, and then, after the fire of 1805, was rebuilt and opened as the Surrey Theatre on Easter Monday 1807. Amongst the lessees were Elliston and Tom Dibdin and there Buckstone made his first appearance on the stage. The playhouse was again consumed by a fire on January 30 1865 and suffered in a similar manner last year.

A writer in 'Good Words" suggests a reason why the flute is not popular with ladies Minerva in ancient Greece began to play the flute thinking it such a beautiful instrument she needs must learn it. But one day looking in a mirror while she was playing she saw to her inhonour that the act of blowing the flute communicated a very inelegant distortion to her face—and in a pet she threw the instrument away. Perhaps the feelings of the fair sex a he flute have been insensibly influenced by owards similar consideration"

At a public performance there are only two item which will fetch man, woman, and child to their feet The one is the National Anthem, the other the "Hallelujah Chorus." In this latter case one's rising in all a matter of unconscious mimicry. When they came to the Chorus at the Handel centenary, George III. his eyes streaming with tears, rose, and the whole audience filling the Abbey in sympathy did the same. It is 182 years since the "Messiah" was first performed; it is 145 years since its composer died. "I dfit think I did see all Heaven before me and the great god himself, he said of the period in which he composed his oratorio.

Remember Handel? Who that was not born
Deaf as the dead to harmony forgets,
Or can, the more then Homes of his age?

So wrote Cowper, but he was keen as mustard in his condemnation of the apotheosis of the composer. A religious service instituted in honour of the musician and performed in the house of God, is a subject that calls loudly for animadversion," he asserted. It was reasonable to suppose, he declared, that next year the name of Handel would be added in red letters to the calendar of saints, for it would puzzle the Pope to add anything to his canonisation. Well, loving oblations have been poured at the shrines of saints whose gifts of blessing to the world have been of more dubious character and quantity.

WHEN one reads of the considerable use that is already being made medicinally of radium, says Truth it seems hardly credible that so much can have been made of so little. I see the "Pharmaceutical Journal" estimates that the amount procurable in London to-day is considerably less than a grain. Consequently, as only a limited number of medical men can have an opportunity of utilising this weird chemical, the "Journal" suggests that its readers, who of course are mostly chemists, should follow the example of one of their number, who has obtained a small tube containing five milligrammes of radium bromide, and hires it out at half-a-crown an hour. This is surely the very strangest development of modern pharmacy.

Built Me Up

WRITERS AND READERS.

The Minor Poets of the Caroline Period seem to ave been unduly neglected in modern times, in spite of the historical interest of their work, and the scarcity of early editions or seventeenth century and even later reprints. Prof. Saintsbury has prepared a list of the most important of these poets whose work has been practically consigned to oblivion, and has arranged for the publication of their chief contributions to the poetry of the reigns of the First and Second Charles. The scheme already includes Chambarlayne's 'Pharonnida' (1659); Marmion's 'Cupid and Psyche' (1637); Bishop Henry King's 'Poems' (1657); Benlowe's 'Theophila' (1652); T. Stanley's 'Poems' (1651); 'Aurora' (1657); Patrick Hannay's 'Poems' (1622); R. Gomersall's 'Poems' (1633); Sidney Godolphin's 'Poems' (a.1643); Kynaston's 'Leoline and Syndanis' (1641); T. Beedome's 'Poems' (1641); Robert Heath's 'Clarastella (1650); Bishop Joseph Hall's 'Poems' (1651) 'Flecknoe's 'Miscellanies' (1653); Flatman's 'Poems; (1674); Katherine Phillip's ('Orinda") 'Poems' (1667). Philip Ayres's 'Lyric 'Poems' (1687); Patrick Carey's 'Poems and Triolets' (1651); and John Cleveland's 'Poems' (1653). Others may be added. The book, which will contain the necessary introductions and notes to each group of poems, and a general introduction by Professor Saintsbury, will be published at the Clarendon Press in two octavo volumes. The first volume will be ready in the autumn of the present year.

Sarah Bernhardt's memoirs, of which an instalment appears in the April "Strand," will be published in book form by Mr. Heinemann during the autumn. They cover the whole life of the great actress, and, while she never grows old, it has been fairly long.

Another book by Mr. Bliss Carman is announced by Mr. Murray under the title "Songs of the Sea Children." It is in the same vein as his "Pipes of Pan," and indeed this will be the third volume of the series. Mr Carman, who is a Canadian by birth, has now made boston his home.

Milton's complete poetical works in two volumes are being added by Messrs. Macmillan to their Library of English Classics, a series edited by Mr. A. W. Pollard. The Milton text being used is that of Professor Masson, which has, as Mr Pollard says, stood the test of thirty years. By way of introduction there is a bibliographical sketch of Milton's work as a poet.

Mr. James Bryce has written an introduction for a book on the Macedonian question which will appear with Mr. Murray. It is edited by Signor Luigi Villari, a son of that eminent Italian, Pasquali Villari. The contributors include Miss Victoria Buxton, Mr. Valentine Chirol, and M. de Pressense, the French publicist. The work is, of course, sympathetic towards the Macedonias.

Mr. Max Beerbohm has made a volume of caricatures about the poets, and Mr. Heinemann will publish it as "The Poets' Corner." Most of the poets who sleep in that part of Westminster Abbey figure in Mr. Beerbohm's pages. Nor does he forget to inhabit them also with some of our living singers. Will he give Mr. Chesterton a place? He should, if only, in gratitude for having been created "Napoleon of Notting Hill."

A compact, well-informed history of South America should be both good reading and really useful. Mr. Murray announces such a work by Mr Charles Edward Akers who knows South America intimately. He lived there for years, and most of the time was collecting material for this book. He deals separately with each State, telling its story and giving an account of it as it is to-day.

As is known a posthumous volume of historical lectures by Bishop Stubbs is appearing with Messrs. Longman. The lectures refer to the time 1519—1648, and eleven of them deal with Charles V. As many more discuss the political history of Europe during the period following his resignation. Then there are ten lectures on the politics of Europe during the Thirty Years' War. Two supplementary lectures treat of the reign of Louis XIII. and the Peace of Westphalia.

What are the qualities of a good book-title? It is difficult to say in so many words, but there is no mistaking a good title. Mrs. C. N. Williamson appears to have found one for her new novel, "The Sea Could Tell." It has elusiveness, a suggestion of mystery, and what not. The tale is about a yacht, which is found adrift in the Mediterranean with her lights burning and her cabin laid for dinner. How and why did she become derelict? Messrs. Methuen will issue the story.

Professor Ashley has been writing a book on modern tariff history. Its purpose is to describe briefly the tariff policy of the German Customs Union, of France, and of the United States. There is also an account of the forces, economic and political which have determined tariff changes that have taken place from time to time. Professor Ashley discusses the movement of economic thought in the three countries and the general tendencies of the modern industrial State. Mr. Murray will publish the book.

A Wagner volume will have a special interest just now. It tells the story of Pasifal, and it is being published by Messrs. Methuen. The authors are Messrs. A. L. Cleather and Mr B. Crump, who will follow it with two other volumes. They are to treat of Lohengrin and of what Wagner has written on the legend of the Holy Grail. A possible source of the legend, indicated by him but not generally known will be traced. The three volumes are appearing under the general title "The Wagner Cycle."

Mr. Heinemann announces a book on Japan, which is entirely by native Japanese authorities. For instance, Baron Sannomiya, the head of the Imperial Household, writes of the Royal Family of Japan. Then the Marquis Ito writes on the constitution of the Island Empire, the Marquis Oyama on its Army, Admiral Saito on the Navy, and M. Yamamoto, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, on banking. The book is edited by Mr. Alfred Stead, and it will be ready next month.

"There is," says an American, Mr. Nicholas P. Gilman, "a surprising lack of books in the English language on the vital matter of industrial peace." He makes the remark in a volume entitled "Methods of Peace," which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing here. He fencies that four or five volumes exhaust the existing works on the subject. One reason for this is that it is a new subject; another, that only to a small extent has it become a practical one. Mr. Gilman now treats it comprehensively, giving special attention to the working of compulsory arbitration in New Zealand.

Mr. Laurance Housman has written a novel entitled "Sabrina Warham." It will be published by Mr. Murray.—He also announces that Mr. Quiller-Couch's new story, "Fort Amity," is to be ready on May 10. —Mr. Richard Dagot has a novel appearing with Mr. Edward Arnold. The title of it is "Love's Proxy."—Mr. Algernon Gissing has written a story entitled "Baliol Garth," which Messrs. Chatto will publish. They have several other novels nearly ready.—Mr. Bertram Mitford has a story coming out with Messrs. Methuen in the last week of April. It is entitled "In the Whirl of the Rising."—Miss Esme Stuart has written, and Messrs. Jarrold issue it to-day, a historical novel of the Napoleonic period.

Herbert Spencer's autobiography, it is definitely arranged, will appear this day week.—Darwin's book "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," is being added by Mr. Murry to the half-crown series of his writings.—"Japan To-day" is a volume by Mr. James A. B. Scherer, which Messrs Kegan Paul will shortly publish. They are publishing Count de Benyowski's "Memoirs and Travels" in their Dryden House Series.—Messrs Putnam are publishing in book form a series of lectures on the religion of ancient Egypt which Professor Stindorff, the German scholar, recently delivered in America.—Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley have both written to Mr. George Allen, expressing keen satisfaction with the idea of his Young England Library, and with the tone of the books which he has published in it. Another one, by Mr. Beach Thomas, late president of the Oxford University Athletic Club, will appear in April. It is entitled "The Road to Manhood."

Mr. Harris's new Cornish novel, "The Fishers," will be published shortly by Mr. John Lane. Apart from local colouring, the interest of the forthcoming book is to be sought in the study of the breaking up and gradual disappearance of old habits and customs and resistance to the teachings of the new gospel of light, and it is stated that some of the subtler influences of heredity are also included in Mr. Harris's scheme.

Mr. Henry Frowde is about to publish, under the auspices of the Royal Society of Literature, "Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company," setting out the details of a curious diplomatic and literary incident in the establishment of our trading relations with Constantinople. The volume, which will include 20 facsimile illustrations of manuscripts and other plates, has been edited by the Rev H. G. Rosedale, D. D, with whom Mr. T. Cato Worsfold has been associated in seeing it through the press.

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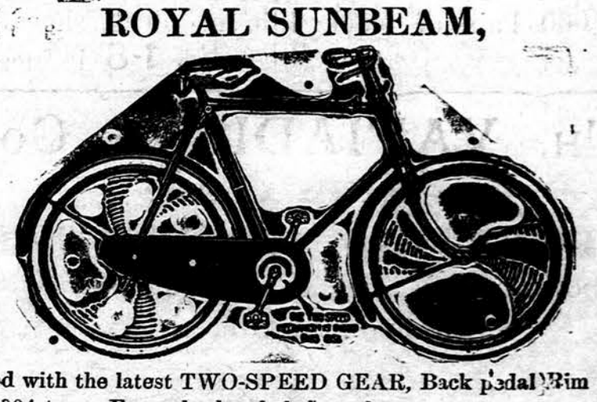

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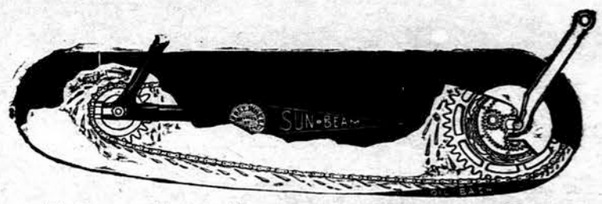

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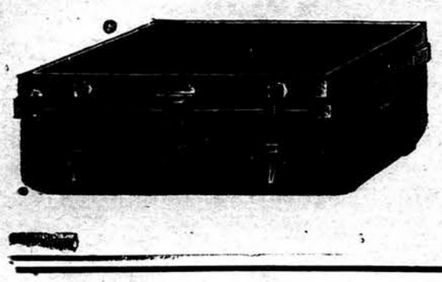

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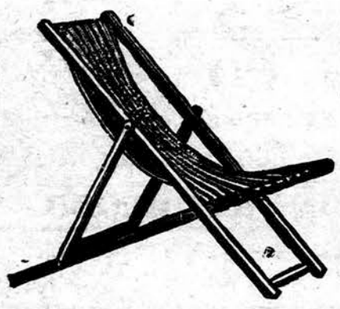

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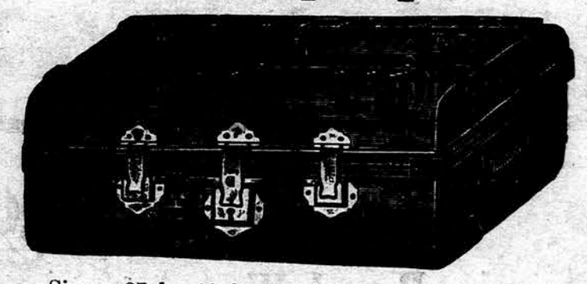

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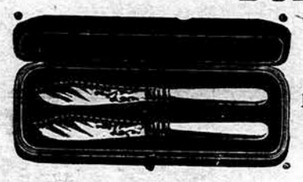

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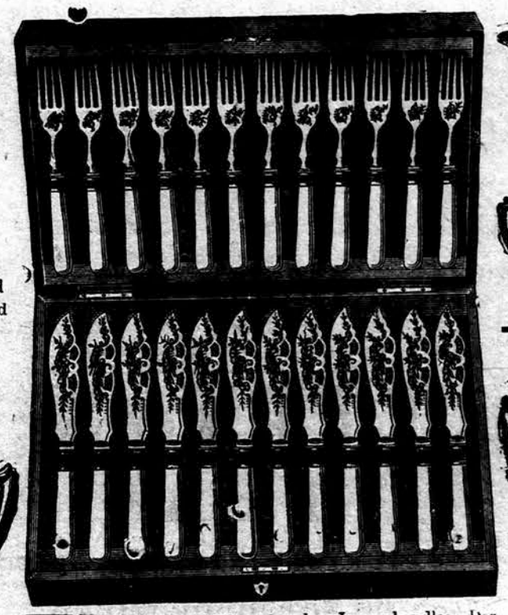

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